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MR. COBDEN'S PEACE POLICY.

SINCE the debate on the Fortifications Bill it has become more evident every day that there is a complete breach between the Manchester party and the Government, and one that is not likely to be healed. It is, indeed, quite impossible that the worshippers of peace and cotton at any price can ever form a sincere alliance with any body of statesmen really fit to govern England. Every one must allow that the first essential of a statesman is that he should be a patriot; but the Manchester politicians hate their country almost as much as their country despises them. During the Crimean War the *Morning Star*, the recognised organ of the Manchester party, always undervalued the successes of the English Army and always exaggerated its misfortunes. During the insurrection in India it simply took the part of the insurgents. It was not shocked at the massacre of women and children committed by the Sepoys, and tried to justify it, or at least to explain it ("tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner"); but it was indignant at the natural ferocity displayed by the first British soldiers who came into collision with the mutineers; and who, but for the passion which moved them, could never have overcome the greatly superior numbers with whom they had to contend. In all disputes between England and France, and especially on the subject of the Conspiracy Bill, it has taken part with the French. It has been opposed more or less openly to the volunteer movement from the beginning, on the ground that it excites a taste for military pursuits in a nation which, according to this utilitarian school, ought to occupy itself only with commerce. In the affair of the Trent it sided as much as possible with the Americans. But this time it went too far in its anti-national enmity, for, while the *Morning Star* maintained that the capture of the English vessel was legal, the Government of the United States admitted the contrary, and gave full satisfaction to the demands of the English Cabinet.

As there is no question at issue just now between England and any foreign Power, the Manchester party has no opportunity of insulting the whole English nation by taking

the part of its adversaries. All it can do is to sneer ignorantly, stupidly, and meanly at Ministers who know it to be their duty to place the country in a proper state of defence, and to accuse them, when they ask Parliament for

vinced that in case of war between England and France, America, or any other country, an enemy might land troops in sufficient numbers to take and destroy some one of our dock-yards, comparatively unprotected as they now are. This would

be a great blow to our naval power, and to avert it, it is natural and proper that some precautions should be taken. All the French seaports are elaborately fortified in the most modern style, though every one knows that there is far less chance of England seeking a war with France than there is of France seeking one with England. Mr. Cobden, however, and his supporters profess to regard their own country as the most quarrelsome in Europe, though certainly, if their advice were followed, nothing would be easier than to avoid quarrels. Mr. Cobden's golden rule for remaining at peace is on all occasions to submit. It is evident that there must always be two parties to a dispute, and if, in every case of misunderstanding with a foreign Power, England declares herself to be in the wrong and assumes the humble attitude of a tradesman determined on no account to lose the patronage of a good customer, then England—for some time, at least—can never have to go to war. If a despot calls upon us to change our laws to suit his convenience we must change them; if an overbearing republic seizes our ships without justification we must let our ships be seized. It may be cheaper, as regards the present (and the Manchester party care neither for the past nor for the future), to put up with insult and injustice than to incur the risk of a war which, whatever else it may be, is sure to be expensive.

Mr. Cobden always loses his temper when he hears a Minister ask Parliament to grant money for the defence of the country. Other members oppose particular schemes of defence, maintaining that forts are of no use if we only keep our Navy in a state of efficiency, or that they are worse than useless, inasmuch as they will

a grant to enable them to fortify the seaports, of endeavouring to obtain money that they may squander it to suit their own private purposes. Nevertheless, the fortification question is very simple. No one imagines that England is likely to be conquered by an invading army; but most persons are con-

have to be occupied by troops whose place in case of invasion would be in the field; but Mr. Cobden objects equally to ships, forts, and troops in the field, on the ground that such things are costly; and, moreover, that no one will quarrel with us as long as we behave ourselves, and to all hostile



MESSRS. GARRARD'S CASE OF JEWELS AND GOLD AND SILVER PLATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

summonses return those "soft answers" which proverbially "turn away wrath." The only defences he recognises are treaties of commerce; and, in spite of the Crimean, Indian, Italian, and American conflicts, and of the notorious fact that there has been no solid peace in Europe since 1848, he still maintains that there is not the remotest probability of England ever being again engaged in war, unless it be one of her own inviting. Forced the other night to admit that war between England and some other Power was at least possible, he fell back upon the shallow argument that the best way of preparing for it was by husbanding the country's resources in time of peace. According to this theory, it is time enough to enlist soldiers when the fighting has begun, to build fortifications when the enemy are on the point of landing, to instruct artillery when the hostile columns are actually within range. Well might Lord Palmerston congratulate himself on not being as these cotton-spinners, and on entertaining an "idea"—that of patriotism—which to them is next to inconceivable. He planted his heel rather heavily on Mr. Cobden's neck, it is true; but those who crawl like worms must expect occasionally to be trodden upon.

Probably no Member of Parliament ever found himself in so humiliating a position as Mr. Cobden when he felt it necessary to assure the House that he was not wanting in patriotism, and that he would gladly give the whole of his private fortune to prevent a single foreign soldier from landing with hostile intent on the shores of England. But would he give it in the form of a donation to the invaders, so as to induce them to retrace their course? or, if not, in what other shape? We confess we mistrust him—"et dona ferentem." He objects to spend money on defences beforehand, and at the moment of invasion it would be too late.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

JEWELLERY.—MESSRS. GARRARD'S CASE.

THE practice of adorning the person with gems and jewels, brooches, "chains and oaches," is as old as human vanity, the desire as universal as the catholic wish to please. And to prove this, here, in the exhibition, the most modern and fashionable style of jewellery will bring you face to face with the most ancient, of which it seems but an imitation. In the case of M. Castellani, of Rome, we find goldwork imitated from jewellery taken from the long-forgotten cemeteries of Etruria and Greece, from objects of a workmanship so perfect that we are told not only all the refinements of our civilisation are unable to imitate it, but cannot even explain theoretically the process of its execution. It would appear, too, that the Greeks and Etruscans, with all the handiwork and genius of their nations, had not originated this art, but had borrowed it with other marvels from the ever wonder-working people of the East, and that the Easterns had, to imitate the turgid language of Diarachi, "attained the grand summit of civilisation and penetrated the mysteries of the Temple of Art long before the proud empires of Greece and Rome were in their cradles." Indeed, if we may judge from the gold ornaments rescued from the long-hidden tombs of Vulci, Cervetri, Toscanella, and Kertch, we are not sure whether artists superior to Finiguerra, Cellini, and Caradosso did not exist in the unknown ages, of whose doings and attainments we have no records and but few remains.

Of the exhibitors of jewellery in the exhibition, Messrs. Garrard, as the crown jewellers, claim the foremost place, although there may be differences of opinion as to whether the artistic merits of the articles they exhibit really entitle them to this distinction. But it is difficult to decide, where there is so much that is excellent, who is entitled to the pre-eminence in merit; and, beyond all question, Messrs. Garrard's display is one of very high merit indeed, and, though there may be others equal, we doubt if there are any superior to it in the whole building.

The chief attraction in the case of Messrs. Garrard is, of course, the Koh-i-noor, not, as heretofore, little better than a piece of glass, but now bright and sparkling with prismatic colours. It will be remembered that, before it was cut, this stone formed a great attraction to the Exhibition of 1851. In the year 1550 it was first found in the mines of Golconda, and became the property of Kootub-Shah, then King of that district. His Prime Minister, Meer Jumla, formerly a diamond-merchant, possessed an adequate knowledge of the precious stones, and, espousing the cause of Shah Jehann, the reigning Emperor, against his master, the latter was cheated out of the Koh-i-noor. It was seen in 1665 by the celebrated traveller Tavernier, who himself was thoroughly able to appreciate its beauty, and was sometimes permitted to examine it by its possessor, Aurangzeb; but nearly a hundred years after, in 1739, it passed from the possession of the Mogul Emperors to that of their conqueror, Nadir Shah, who carried the inestimable treasure back to Persia with him. After being in the possession of various potentates and passing through a romantic history, this diamond became the property of Shah Shoojah, and the Koh-i-noor was again seen by a European when the Shah became the client of the East India Company, and in an interview with the servants of that august body he wore a cuirass of diamonds, and on his arm a bracelet in which the Mountain of Light was set. It became afterwards by a train of circumstances the property of Runjeet Singh; at his death it fell to the lot of Shah Soojah, and when he died it was bequeathed to the Idol of Orissa. In the disturbances of the Punjab and the war in Mooltan the British Resident despoiled the idol of the precious gem and seized the person of the Maharajah Duleep Singh; the diamond was conveyed to England and given by the directors to her Majesty; it is now, therefore, again in the possession of the Sovereign of the Indies. A model of it in its former state of 1851 is shown with the stone. It has been most carefully cut, the advice of the best jewellers being taken on the occasion; and although, as a great portion had been split off at the cleavage-plane, the cutting could only be effected by a great sacrifice of weight, yet there is an immense brilliancy acquired, and even an apparent increase in size.

Other historical jewels are exhibited in the same case—the large ruby necklace called the Lahore rubies, formed of three very large uncut rubies from the Treasury of Lahore, and three very fine brilliant drops set in the Indian style. Persian inscriptions on these stones prove them to be of great historic interest. They bear the dates of A.D. 1070, 1125, 1153, and 1168 respectively.

A large brilliant drop, the property of Mr. Dresden, and the largest now for sale in Europe, is also exhibited. It weighs 763 carats, or 306 grains. Its price is £50,000. Other jewels exhibited by Messrs. Garrard are remarkable for size, quality, purity, and the good and simple taste of their setting. They show a magnificent necklace of four rows of pearl, with a sapphire and diamond snap; a superb brilliant necklace of thirty large and very fine brilliants, with earrings and bracelets to match; and many other gems worth studying, not only from their intrinsic worth, but also from their beauty.

An ornament for the centre of the table, the property of her Majesty, is designed in the style of the Alhambra, and is executed in silver, silver-gilt, and enamel. Around the base is a group of horses (portraits of favourite animals the property of the Queen), and on the lower portion of the base, which is designed to represent a ruin, are introduced the flamingo and the vulture, and various plants. The whole appearance of this piece is, however, somewhat gaudy and rococo. A jewelled and enamelled cup in silver-gilt, presented by the Queen and Prince Consort to their grandchild, Prince Frederic of Prussia, is decidedly in better taste; as are also a cup of a tazza form and a richly-chased christening-bowl given by the Queen respectively

to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden and to the daughter of Count Bernsdorf. The work in these cups is minute, sound, and conscientious.

An equestrian statue of Cesar-de-Lion, a model of artillerymen with fieldpiece, and two sideboard dishes, in the centre of which are the cancelled Great Seal of England, will be looked at with interest. The dishes were presented by the Queen to Lords Campbell and Chelmsford, and the cancelled seal set within them forms a graceful and appropriate memento of the office which those noblemen held. Some Cellini cups and salts, and some finely-chased Queen Anne's salts, together with a large dish and ewer in the same style, are well worth examining.

More ambitious but much less successful works are a large table ornament and a pair of candelabra, made for his Highness Duplep Singh, which have been carried out, we are told, "in a style purely Hindoo, without any admixture of Mohammedan, or otherwise." We are not learned enough in Oriental ornament to predicate exactly where the Hindoo ornamentation terminates and where the Mohammedan creeps in; but we do know this, that the Oriental gorgeousness, full of petty work and broken detail, is by no means pleasing when presented in a large work of silver. Still, what may be garish and displeasing to an educated and a European eye may be delightful to the Hindoo, and so this piece may have merit in the eyes of the Orientals, though to our Occidental taste it is not so chaste as it might have been made. On the whole, however, it is scarcely possible to conceive a richer display of beauty, art, and intrinsic value than is to be witnessed in the case of Messrs. Garrard.

The other London jewellers and goldsmiths, such as Messrs. Hancock, Hunt and Roskell, Emanuel, Elkington, &c., exhibit splendid specimens of the branch of art to which they devote themselves; but we have not at present space to say more than that all and each of them have reason to be proud of their handiwork, the excellence of which proves that British jewellers are now inferior to few, if any, in the world.

THE PIPING BULLFINCH.

Mr. Linton, the exhibitor of the singing bird in the Swiss Court, has hit upon a very ingenious scheme for turning the popularity of his little vocal automaton to benevolent account. The tiny, sweet-voiced bullfinch is raising money by the handful for the poor folks in Lancashire. Mr. Linton declines to touch the spring until he has touched cash to the extent of 5d. When the crowd has collected the money and handed it over, Mr. Linton is very happy to oblige the payers with a sight and a hearing of the exquisite little automaton. In this way £5, £6, or £7 per day are got together for the starving spinners. Why should Mr. Reynolds allow any one to make a pipe without having first put a silver coin in the box for Lancashire? Why should not the Koh-i-noor be made a sixpenny sight for the sustenance of spinners? Why should there not be Lancashire boxes all over the building, like those in the English refreshment area for the Consumption Hospital at Brompton? The public only wants a handy opportunity of giving—the opportunity offered, the money will be forthcoming. If there be an objection to the development of the plan on shilling days, from an idea that it would maltreat the poorer visitors, at least there is no reason why it should not be henceforward instituted for the two-and-sixpenny days until the proper mode of alleviating the distress is resorted to.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

There is very little news of a domestic character from Paris, the only items of interest being connected with press prosecutions. The *L'Orleanais* has been suppressed, the reason for the measure, according to the official declaration, being the persistence of that journal in announcing that certain trades in the Loiret are in a deplorable condition, and that the workmen are unemployed, notwithstanding that the manufacturers prove the contrary. The *Progrès*, of Lyons, has received a second warning for publishing a correspondence from Paris reporting incidents as having taken place in the discussions of the Council of Ministers which were completely false.

The Government continue to forward reinforcements to Mexico, the last dispatches showing there was no time to lose if the army at Orizaba was to be saved. General Zaragoza had at one moment thought its position so desperate that he actually proposed capitulation to General Lorencez.

ITALY.

There is a discussion of some interest at present going forward in the Italian Chamber of Representatives upon the foreign policy of the Government. The debate, of course, derives its chief interest from the fact that it is expected to throw some light upon the alarms and passionate agitations which have been once more stirring the country with regard to the Roman question and the movements of Garibaldi. Mordini, a well-known democratic member, urged in a speech of apparent vehemence that the Italian Parliament should encourage the Roman people to break their chains, "although," he added, "respecting the French flag." He also put the very pertinent question, which most people would no doubt be glad to hear answered, "Whether the Government had ever considered what its course should be in the event of an insurrection breaking out in Rome?"

The greatest agitation is said to prevail in Rome, and the party of action is gaining ground. An organisation was asserted to be in preparation with the view of fighting the Pontifical troops and authorities, while retiring before the French. The early landing of Garibaldi at Corneto was firmly believed in, and General Montebello had dispatched two battalions there to oppose him. Two frigates and two gun-boats have sailed from Toulon to watch the Papal coast. There are many who disbelieve that Garibaldi can be so mad as to think of invading the Papal States at the present time, and thus bringing on a war with France, the issue of which cannot be doubted. It is more probable that the rumour of an attack on Rome is a blind, and that the real destination of the expedition is the Adriatic coasts of Turkey or Austria. Garibaldi, however, is still at Palermo, and possibly entertains no such designs as those attributed to him. At all events, it is asserted that the rumours of a fresh expedition under his leadership are unfounded.

The Italian newspapers which published Garibaldi's speech at Palermo denouncing the Emperor of the French are, it is affirmed, to be actually made the objects of Government prosecution. The trial is to commence on the 16th of August, and it is stated that the defendants have resolved upon summoning Garibaldi himself as a witness.

AUSTRIA.

A Ministerial crisis appears to be imminent in Austria. The discord between the two parties in the Cabinet has long been notorious, and the partisans of the old political system have been so exasperated by the recognition of Italy by Russia and Prussia that they can no longer contain themselves. According to the *Independence Belge* matters came to an open rupture in a cabinet council which was held a week ago, and Ministers separated without being able to agree upon any point but this, that the present Cabinet cannot hold together, and that the fact must be notified to the Emperor. Difficulties, too, are arising with the Reichsrath on the subject of the Budget for 1863, that body not being at all inclined to trust to official statements on the subject of income and expenditure. Calls are likewise being made for the assembling of the local Diets; and, altogether, affairs in the empire are far from comfortable to the bureaucratic class.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the three treaties of commerce with France by a large majority—261 votes against 12—the minority consisting entirely of Roman Catholic members. The Minister of Finance thanked the Chamber for their all but unanimous respect to the wishes of the Government, and expressed his hope that great benefit would arise from this important measure of peace. The Chamber, on Tuesday, voted the reduction by 10,000 thalers, of the funds allotted by the Government to the semi-official press for the current year, reserving to itself the right of cancelling this item entirely in the Budget for 1863.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The official journal of the 20th of July publishes a despatch from Danaburg, a city on the line of railway between St. Petersburg and Warsaw, which announces that a great conflagration, in which more than 100 houses were burned, took place on the 18th.

Some particulars have been published of the conspiracy at Warsaw. The conspirators are young men of the working classes, divided into bands; each takes an oath of blind obedience to his chief, the chief in their turn taking a similar oath to the chief conspirator. The purposes of the conspirators, however, are not stated. Eighty of the young men had been arrested and await their trial.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Stories of new defeats received, and of victories achieved, by the Turkish forces in endeavouring to suppress the insurrection in the Herzegovina have reached us. According to some of these accounts the Turkish army has had to abandon its position altogether and fall back a long way, after having suffered a severe loss. On the other hand, it is stated that the Montenegrins have been beaten on all points, and, discouraged in consequence, are burning their own villages. The inhabitants of Piperi have submitted to the Turkish Omer Pacha has posted Bashi-Bazouks upon the frontiers of Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Serbia for the purpose of observing the enemy.

MEXICO.

Despatches from General Lorencez to the 21st of June, from Orizaba, have been published, giving detailed accounts of fights which took place on the 13th and 14th. The Mexicans attacked the French, but were repulsed, and a portion of the former were in turn attacked and completely defeated, with heavy loss. Great heroism was displayed by two companies of the 29th of the Line, who beat and dispersed the corps of General Ortega, inflicting upon him a loss of 250 men, and taking three mountain howitzers, a flag, three guns, and 200 prisoners. The result of the combat was the withdrawal of the Mexican army from before Orizaba.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have papers from Calcutta to the 22nd of June, and from Hong-Kong to the 11th. The Calcutta news is of little importance, later dates having been received from Bombay. The intelligence from China is interesting, and we are happy to state that the rumours of a great defeat of our troops are not confirmed. "The Fighting King," Chang-Wong, who had been sent from Nankin to aid the Taepings at Shanghai, had, by his clever tactics, so harassed and annoyed the European garrison at Kah-Ding that orders had been given to evacuate it and the other posts in the vicinity, and to fall back on Shanghai, where our troops now stand at bay.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Advices from New York to July 21 state that General Halleck was expected in Washington to assume the command of the United States' armies. Generals McClellan and Pope retain their present positions. McClellan's army had been reinforced from Hatteras command. General Curtis, by forced marches, had arrived safely at Helena, Arkansas. Several small engagements had occurred in Arkansas, in which the Federals were said to have been successful. General Pope has issued a general order that the army will subsist on the country in which operations are carried on. Volunteering for the new army of 300,000 men makes slow progress, and the question of a conscription continued to be discussed. The Governor of New York has proclaimed a State bounty of 50 dollars. The Governor of Ohio has called out volunteers for thirty days to resist incursions from Kentucky.

The citizens of Memphis had been ordered to take the oath of allegiance, or to leave the city within five days.

A lady in New Orleans named Phillips had been sent to Ship Island for laughing derisively upon her balcony during the passing of the funeral of a Federal officer.

The Confederate General Lee has congratulated the Confederate army upon relieving Richmond from a state of siege, and claims to have captured fifty-three pieces of artillery in the late engagement. The Confederate army is reported to have retired ten miles towards Richmond. The Richmond papers speculate upon General McClellan's advance by the James River, and strongly urge the erection of earthworks. The Confederate General Price was reported to have crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas to co-operate against the Federal General. The Confederate General Hindman had issued a proclamation from Little Rock, urging the people to make a determined effort to prevent General Curtis from escaping. The Confederates have taken Murfreesborough by a daring movement. Another telegram states that they had subsequently evacuated this place and retired to Chattanooga. It was rumoured that General Stonewall Jackson was in the Shenandoah Valley, advancing upon Harper's Ferry. The Confederates, under General Morgan, were committing serious depredations in Kentucky, and were advancing on Louisville. The Federals, with several pieces of artillery, left Louisville and advanced to Georgetown, to meet General Morgan's forces. The Confederates had captured Henderson and Cynthiano, Kentucky, and Newburgh, Indiana. Great excitement existed at Covington, Newport, and even at Cincinnati. The South-west was overrun with Confederate guerrillas. The Confederates had also recaptured Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, the State capital of Louisiana, and threatened New Orleans. Vicksburg still held out, and the Confederates boast that it is impregnable. Northern papers state that a Confederate ram had arrived at Vicksburg, and, after inflicting considerable damage upon the Federal fleet, had anchored under cover of the batteries of Vicksburg.

CONGRESS AND POLITICAL NEWS.

President Lincoln had signed the Confiscation Bill, with amendments that the provisions of the bill should not apply to acts of rebels done previous to the passage of the bill, and that the confiscation is to be only during the lifetime of offenders. A Motion was previously sent to Congress by the President suggesting some modifications in the bill, but it was not favourably received by the Republican party. The President had signed an Act for issuing postage and other stamps for currency and forbidding banks or corporations to issue bills for less than one dollar.

Congress had passed the Militia Bill, authorising the President to employ negroes for camp service, or any military or naval service for which they are competent; also to accept 100,000 volunteers for nine months' service, with 25 dollars bounty and one month's advance pay. The Senate had passed a bill admitting Western Virginia as a State, with a clause providing for gradual emancipation. In the Senate Mr. Chandler had denounced McClellan's tactics, declaring that tens of thousands of men were killed in the swamp, and stating that 158,000 men were sent to McClellan previous to the battles before Richmond. Congress adjourned on the 17th ult. During the session it has appropriated 800,000,000 dollars, including 560,000,000 for the Army, and 100,000,000 for the Navy.

The Border State members had issued a majority report opposing President Lincoln's abolition scheme, and a minority report favouring the scheme.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS TO THE ARMY.

President Davis had issued the following address to the Confederate army in Eastern Virginia:—

Soldiers,—I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favour of Divine Providence, you have lately won; and, as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, closely beleaguering your capital, and vainly proclaiming its speedy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in his intrenchments; with well-directed movements and death-defying valor you charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek shelter under the cover of his gun-boats, where he now lies cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation. The fortune with which you have overcome the odds, and the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated! But a grateful people will not fail to recognize you and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you that you have "done enough for glory!" But duty to a suffering

country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further. Let it be your first and noblest aim to drive the invaders from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Union, to bring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your country's community, independence.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL POPE TO THE FEDERAL ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

General Pope issued the following address to the Federal army in Western Virginia on assuming command of that force:—

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia.—By special assignment of the President of the United States I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek safety, and beat him when found; whose policy has been attack and not defence. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place the Federal army in a defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving; that opportunity I shall endeavour to give you. Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and of holding them; of lines of retreat and bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier would desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable line of retreat of our opponents, and leave our position to take care of itself. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance; disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen for ever.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

So many of these bills were introduced by individual members of Congress on their own responsibility that they were submitted some weeks ago to a joint Committee of both Houses, which, after due deliberation, consolidated them all into one sweeping measure, which was passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 82 to 41, and by the Senate by a majority of 27 to 13. It is so severe and vindictive as to justify the supposition that the North has at last relinquished all hope of conciliating the Southern if not the Border States, and that it is preparing to deal with the Cotton States as William the Conqueror and his Barons dealt with Saxon England. The measure provides that the President shall immediately issue a proclamation offering an amnesty to all who within sixty days shall return to their allegiance. After the expiration of that term he is empowered to seize the property of all rebels and confiscate it to the use of the Government and the army, with the exception of the slaves, who are to be set free. The punishment of treason, in addition to confiscation, is to be death, or, at the option of the President, imprisonment for five years, with a fine of 10,000 dollars. No runaway slave is to be delivered to any one claiming to be his owner, unless the latter can prove that he never aided or abetted the rebellion and is prepared to take the oath of allegiance. Furthermore, the President is authorized to employ the negroes, and use them for the suppression of the rebellion in any manner he may deem expedient. It needs but little knowledge of the South to forget that, should this measure receive the Presidential sanction, it will not be oil upon flame, and harden the hearts of the whole people into still fiercer hostility. As if the President were himself of opinion that all future conciliation of the Cotton States was impossible or inadvisable, and deeply impressed with the importance of wearing the Border States from the affection which they still entertain towards the South, he moved the whole of the Border delegation to a conference at the White House. At this interview he presented them with the draft of a bill for freeing the slaves by compensating their owners, which he has since forwarded to Congress, imploring them to study it attentively, and telling them that the time had come when they must make up their minds whether they would or would not support the Administration in its scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in their respective States, and "that they must either catch fire, cut hair, or go ashore." From the temper displayed by the gentlemen it looks as if they would prefer to go ashore, and leave the Presidential boat altogether, with all its fish, present and prospective. The President's bill contains nothing new, and is merely the legal setting forth of the idea contained in his previous proclamation, promising the aid of the Federal Government to purchase and set free slaves in any State in which the Legislature may constitute an aid to the emancipation, with this difference, which may, perhaps, prove essential, that he no longer proposes to pay them in hard money, but in Mr. Chase's "greenbacks."—*New York Letter.*

IRELAND.

HIRING ASSASSINS.—At the Longford Assizes, last week, two men, father and son, were tried on the charge of soliciting to commit murder. The father solicited was the principal witness, Bryan Young. He swore that the prisoners, William Clarke, aged sixty-two, and Pat O'Case, twenty-three, hired him for £11 and gave him pistols to shoot a man named Fegan. He made several attempts, but did not do the job, but he told old Clarke he did, when the latter prayed that God might lead him. When under cross-examination he produced a sensation in court by asserting that he took the name of Rose, who, he said, was a murderer, in order that he might receive the treatment and friendship from the people, and also by stating that many very decent people in the county were out of murderers. Young was condemned to a considerable extent by Fegan and other witnesses. The prisoners, however, received a high character, and the jury acquitted them.

LUICKER ASSIZES.—THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—The grand jury for the county of Luick have found a true bill against Walsh for the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. It was all along thought that the Crown had accepted him as an approver against the Dillane's; but this finding sets the matter at rest. A local paper, however, states that Walsh himself was anxious to become an informer, and was greatly disappointed, when the authorities, by direction of the Executive, positively refused to entertain his proposal.

EDUCATIONAL WAIL.—The Roman Catholic provincial prelates are beginning one by one to put in practice the resolutions adopted at the late general meeting of this body in Dublin. In the north of Ireland Episcopal instructions against the model schools commenced some time since, and now the first step in the campaign on the part of the southern Bishops has been taken by Dr. Furlong, Titular Bishop of Ferns, who sums up a long pastoral with the words:—"I thank you strictly forbid Catholic parents to send their children to the so-called model schools." Dr. Furlong in this pastoral describes the building in his diocese, by a splendid hyperbole, as a monument of the "wickedness" of the age; and tells his flock that they will have the pleasure of looking down upon its "loneliness" in the Valley of the Slaney when every "Catholic" footstep shall have deserted its impious enclosure. Arguments for the fact of his not having denounced the schools before, saying that the £7000 expended on its erection has afforded employment to the tradesmen of Enniscorthy, and this beneficial outlay he could not find it in his heart to prevent. There may be another motive, however, for the Bishop's forbearance than an interest in the temporal welfare of the Parsons and stonecutters of his parish, as the Roman Catholic hierarchy often prophesy that in the good time coming all the buildings erected under the Bishops' system will be handed over to their occupancy and supervision. "The model school," declares Dr. Furlong, "is not wanted to further the intellectual and moral improvement of the youth of Enniscorthy." "I have employed," he adds, "religious and literary instructors for their training—the Nuns of the Presentation Order, the Nuns of the order of Mercy, and the Christian Brothers." Dr. Furlong treats every attempt on the part of any body or any individual to establish a school in Enniscorthy as an unwarrantable innovation upon his rights, and, on the same principles propounded in his address, he might arrogate to himself the management of the trading relations of the town and grant episcopal licences to pious Catholics to deal in bacon or any other commodity in daily use. Perhaps Ultramontanism will bring this about ere long. Exclusive dealing is already not unknown in country towns or regarded with disfavour by residents of Dr. Furlong's party.

SCOTLAND.

CRUISE MARRIAGE CASE.—Another case has just been decided in the Court of Session by Lord Ardenhill in which the law of Scotland in regard to the constitution of an irregular marriage is curiously illustrated. In the present instance the pursuer has succeeded in obtaining the judgment of the Court in her favour, as wife of the defender. The pursuer is a young Highland woman, named Margaret Mackinnon, uneducated and unable to read or write, and who in 1858 was servant to the defender, Mr. Patrick Mackinnon, of Ardenhill, in the Island of Skye. After having sent her for a brief period to a school in Glasgow, the defender invited her to accompany him to America, explaining to her brother that he had fallen in love with her, and would have married her, but was unable to make the requisite stay, and was apprehensive his relatives would interfere. He, however, made a promise of

marriage, and they left Glasgow with their luggage, addressed "Mr. McDonald" and "Mrs. McDonald." Having sailed through Liverpool on the 14th of March, 1859, the defender signed a power acknowledging the pursuer as his wife in the presence of two witnesses, and with this paper in her possession they sailed together for America. They returned to this country in May, having established their residence in the Island, and at this stage of the friends of the defender interfered to "get him out of the scrape." The pursuer, who evidently did not understand the proceedings further than that there was a special order, agreed to give up the paper signed by the defender, and was induced to grant a discharge to the effect that the defender had promised to marry her, but had refused to fulfil the promise. This discharge was given at a meeting of the parties, at which the woman cried very much and refused money which was offered to her; and the legal gentlemen present deemed that they were not aware she did not understand English, and that the character of the proceeding was not explained to her in Gaelic. The Lord Ordinary held that the discharge could not be taken as a renunciation by the pursuer of her status, seeing the legitimacy of her child was also involved. For some time the pursuer and defender were parted, but before long he resumed communication with her in affectionate terms, and on the 1st of December, 1859, he sent her back the acknowledgment of the 14th of March, telling her it would make her happier and would make the discharge of no use. In February, 1860, the pursuer gave birth to a female child, and the defender visited her and got the birth registered as that of a lawful child to himself, and to whom he gave his own mother's name. On the law applicable to this state of facts the Lord Ordinary says he has not felt much hesitation. Such an acknowledgment, communicated and accepted and followed by cohabitation, is, by the law of Scotland, sufficient to constitute marriage, unless a different intention—an intention to deceive others, or give a colour to cohabitation, or escape from scandal by a pretext—shall appear. In such weaker cases a similar acknowledgment had been sustained by the Court. In this case the pursuer, a Scotch girl, dealing with a Scotch gentleman, never did live with him except while she held a written declaration of marriage of the most express and unequivocal character, while the defender's conduct had been so kind and elaborate as to be unexplainable on any other view than that of marriage; for, though at different times he appeared to have yielded to the influence and remonstrances of others, his better feelings, his sense of duty and honour, and his real affection for the pursuer, brought him round again. The Lord Ordinary was therefore of opinion that the marriage had been established by sufficient evidence.

THE MOORS AND FORESTS IN PERTSHIRE.—The prospects of sportsmen are now much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. In the parish of Blair Athole the stock of grouse is abundant, and the early-hatched broods are now strong and healthy. The accounts are equally satisfactory from the parishes of Forthingall, Montle, Dull, Little Dunkeld, Kemmure, Logierait, and all the moors of Breadalban and Athole. The coveys of grouse, generally, are numerous as last year; but the broods count a third fewer birds.

THE PROVINCES.

THE GRAVEYARD DESERTIONS AT SHEFFIELD.—SENTENCE UPON THE SIXTON.—At the York Assizes last week Isaac Howard, convicted of deserting dead bodies at Sheffield, was placed in the dock to receive sentence. The Judge (Mr. Justice Steller) said:—"Isaac Howard, you have been convicted of this offence. It is an offence always repugnant to the feelings of mankind that the dead should be disturbed. At the same time I am willing to believe that it was not done from any incorrect motive on your part—at least I hope so. I think the bodies were removed in consequence of the crowded condition of the cemetery; in all probability to make room for others; but this is a practice that must be put a stop to. Considering, also, that there are some mitigating circumstances in the case, I shall not deal with it so severely as I should have done if I had thought you did it for any personal gain of your own. The sentence upon you is, for the offence of which the jury have convicted you (for I have no doubt, neither has my brother, that an offence has been committed at common law), that you be imprisoned in the jail of this county for three calendar months." The Rev. Mr. Livey was also found guilty of falsifying the burial register and condemned to three weeks' imprisonment.

AN OBSTINATE ORGAN.—In a small church at a little village near Brighton, where the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, they recently bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty different tunes. The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it, but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business, and, after singing the first four verses of a hymn, before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more; then, just as the clergyman completed the words "Let us pray," the organ clicked and started a fresh tune. The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "Let us pray," when click went the organ again, and started off on another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no man could put a stop to it; so they got four of the strongest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the centre aisle of the church, playing away, into the churchyard, where it continued clicking and playing away.

SALE OF SOMERLEIGHTON.—Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., has purchased from Sir S. Morton Peto the mansion and estate of Somerleighton, near Lowestoft, Suffolk. We believe that one of the objects of Mr. Crossley in making this purchase is to provide, in conjunction with his brothers John and Joseph, by a charge upon the Somerleighton estate, for the endowment of the "Crossley Orphan School and Home," Skircoat Moor, near Halifax—a splendid institution now in course of erection at the cost of the three brothers. In this institution it is intended to accommodate about 300 orphans of both sexes, a considerable portion of whom will be wholly maintained and educated, and ultimately placed out in situations. We believe it is also intended that this purchase shall in like manner provide a permanent endowment for the twenty-two almshouses which were erected by Mr. Frank Crossley in 1855, and also for a similar number of almshouses now in course of erection by his brother, Mr. Joseph Crossley.

MATERNAL HEROISM.—George Lock, a child aged seventeen months, was playing with his sister near a well, a few feet distant from the back door of their mother's house, at Broadwater, Worthing. The child trod on the lid, which gave way, and precipitated him into the well, about 18 ft. in depth, and nearly half filled with water. The sister called out for her mother, who was up stairs. On hearing that the child was in the well, Mrs. Lock rushed to its mouth, and saw the child's feet just beneath the surface (his head being downwards). She immediately jumped after it, and, plunging beneath the water, caught the infant by its leg and brought it to the surface. She then placed her back against one side and her feet against the other side of the well, and thus supported herself, whilst with great presence of mind she placed the child on her knees and patted its back to eject the water from its stomach. A pal was then lowered for the purpose of bringing up the child, but, as it was not large enough, the mother suggested that the tablecloth should be thrown down to her, which being done, little George was safely secured by the tying of the four corners together, and, by means of a rope, drawn to the surface. Mrs. Lock could not brook to wait with patience until a ladder was brought, but commenced ascending in the same manner as the chimney-sweep ascends a flue—viz., by pressing against the sides with her back and feet and raising herself by degrees until she came within reach of some man who had by this time come to her assistance. The child was promptly attended to, when it soon fell asleep, and after some time awoke, apparently none the worse for its recent adventure.

THE ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE MURDER.—On Monday, at the Townhall, Ashton, John Ward, Michael Burke, Frederick Hepwell, Thomas Barlow, John Toole, John Ryan, and John Clay Johnson were again brought up on remand. The magistrates, after the completion of the evidence, committed Burke, Ward, and Barlow for trial on the charge of having wilfully murdered Police-constable Jupp; also Burke, Ward, Barlow, and Hepwell for attacking Jupp with the intent, and Johnson with being an accessory after the fact. Burke said he had no share in the killing of the man. The other prisoners made no remark.

LADIES' RIFLE-SHOOTING.—A novelty connected with competition in rifle-shooting has just occurred in Holywell, Flintshire. At a volunteer fête and contest, at which prizes were offered by Lord Falding and the officers of the Flint Battalion to the best marksmen, six Holywell ladies competed for the Bright Eyes Sweepstakes, with Enfield rifles, shooting from a rest, three shots each, at 100 yards range. The greatest interest was excited among a numerous assembly. After some excellent shooting the score stood as follows:—Mrs. Ashwin, 8; Mrs. Cope, 8; Miss Briscoe, 4; Mrs. Wolstenholme, 6; Miss E. Williams, 4; Miss Edwards, 6. On the tie between the two first-named ladies being announced the excitement was so strong to gain a near view that the spectators could hardly be kept within safe bounds. After firing another round, Mrs. Ashwin scored a centre against Mrs. Cope's outer, thus winning the victory.

LORD RANELAGH AND THE WAR OFFICE.—The annual meeting of the South Middlesex Rifles was held on Saturday evening last—Lord Ranelagh in the chair. In addressing the meeting Lord Ranelagh referred to the recent dispute between himself and the War Office, and said he always had advocated, and still would advocate, the principle that volunteers should be left to themselves. Previous to going to Panshanger they never heard of a Government officer being sent to any of their field-days to "superintend," and when Colonel Morris made use of that expression he might have said, "Report, Sir, you mean; not superintend." However, a correspondence had ensued, and he (Lord Ranelagh) had incurred censure. On that point he had to consider whether he deserved the censure, and if so, frankly to acknowledge it, as he would have done if he had been wrong, or throw up the whole affair. There had been a moment when he had thought of resigning. He had had many rebuffs—more than they knew of—and all sorts of difficulties; but he thought of the South Middlesex, and how kindly and generously they had ever treated him, and he felt he ought still to look after them. He, like many others, had learnt a valuable lesson, and was upbraid himself in the course he had pursued by the firm and implicit belief that he should be supported by the volunteers; and they would not support him in doing anything wrong.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

The following is a copy of a letter to the Earl of Derby, conveying her Majesty the Queen's donation to the Cotton Districts Relief Fund:—

Balmoral, July 24.

My dear Lord Derby.—The Queen has long had her attention and anxious sympathy attracted to the sufferings, so patiently and nobly borne, of that portion of her Majesty's subjects in the north of England which is connected with cotton manufactures, and which is at present unfortunately thrown out of employment.

It would have been long since very pleasing to her Majesty to have assisted them and mitigated their privations; but it was considered advisable to test the sufficiency of the ordinary means of relief to meet this great misfortune.

Her Majesty has, however, seen with much satisfaction that a meeting has been held, under your presidency, of those who are connected by property with the great manufacturing districts for the purpose of tendering their aid to those living in their own neighbourhood who have been plunged into destitution by no disinclination to maintain themselves by honest and independent labour, but by lamentable circumstances entirely beyond their control.

The Queen gladly associates herself, under her title of Duchess of Lancaster, with these suffering districts, and is pleased to find herself thus entitled to send her aid to those for whom she has long felt deep compassion.

I have received her Majesty's commands to forward, through you, the sum of £2000, to be added to the fund for the aid of the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts.

Sincerely yours, C. B. PHILIPS.

BURNLEY.

The expenditure by the poor-law guardians in outdoor relief during last week in Burnley district was £360 11s. 11d.; Habergham Eaves, £69 16s.; Padiham, £18 14s. 2d.; Pendle, £18 7s. 6d.; Marsden, £29 12s. 9d.; Colne, £25 5s. 9d.; total, £222 8s. 1d.—a slight increase upon the preceding week, and £120 (or upwards of double) more than in the corresponding week of 1861. The number of indoor poor is 119; corresponding week last year, 87.

CHORLEY.

The amount expended by the guardians in outdoor relief in this union last week is £114 14s. 8d.; indoor, £22 4s. 8d. The number of indoor poor is 165; outdoor, 2193. The increase of distress in this union is not very great; but the gravest apprehensions are felt for the future. The relief committee during the week have distributed bread, 2260lb.; meal, 2680lb.; coffee, 36lb.

ROSENDALE.

At Barup, Stackstead, Newchurch, Haslingden, and Rawtenstall the distress has begun to make itself felt, and the applications to the poor-law guardians have more than doubled. The hay harvest, as it employed a large number who would otherwise have been idle, has for a short time relieved the rates of a severe pressure; but, now that it is past, the prospect is a very bad one.

STOCKPORT.

The distress continues to increase in Stockport. A few weeks more as things go, and the population will be compelled to subsist on charity. In the borough of Stockport there is a population of 54,681, and nearly 18,000 hands are directly engaged in the cotton-mills. Not 2000 of this number are working full time. More than 9000 are on short time, which now means generally two days a week, and 600 are entirely unemployed. In addition to the cotton hands there are, probably, 1000 belong to other trades, more or less dependent on the staple trade, thrown out of work. The extent of destitution may be imagined. The number of the recipients of relief will in a few weeks probably be 20,000. In the midst of this unparalleled distress the people are unusually quiet and peaceable. In former seasons of distress there were bread riots, but now there is no sign of any disturbance, and crime has actually decreased thirty per cent. As the winter draws nearer the anxieties of the committees and the authorities increase; the people will have to be then clothed as well as fed. The relief that is now imparted, consisting of 16,000lb. of bread, 7500 quarts of soup, and other articles, is inadequate; but it will have to be doubled or trebled in the winter. The present cost of the committee's relief is £170 per week, but £300 or £500 should be spent.

MANCHESTER.

The weekly returns of the state of employment in this city, compiled by the police in accordance with the order of Captain Palin, the chief constable, for some time past have been showing a gradual increase of the number of operatives totally out of work and a corresponding decrease of those working full time; but no one week has heretofore shown so large an increase in the number out of employment as that ending on Monday. By the return alluded to it appears that of the 47,000 persons employed in the cotton, silk, and small-ware mills and manufactories, and the machine shops, foundries, dye works, and print works, 22,223 were last week working full time, 15,761 short time, and 8881 were entirely out of employment; while this week the numbers are—On full time, 22,192; short time, 15,218; and totally unemployed, 10,565: showing an increase of 684 upon the number of unemployed last week. This return does not include Salford, where, in proportion to its size, things are quite as disheartening.

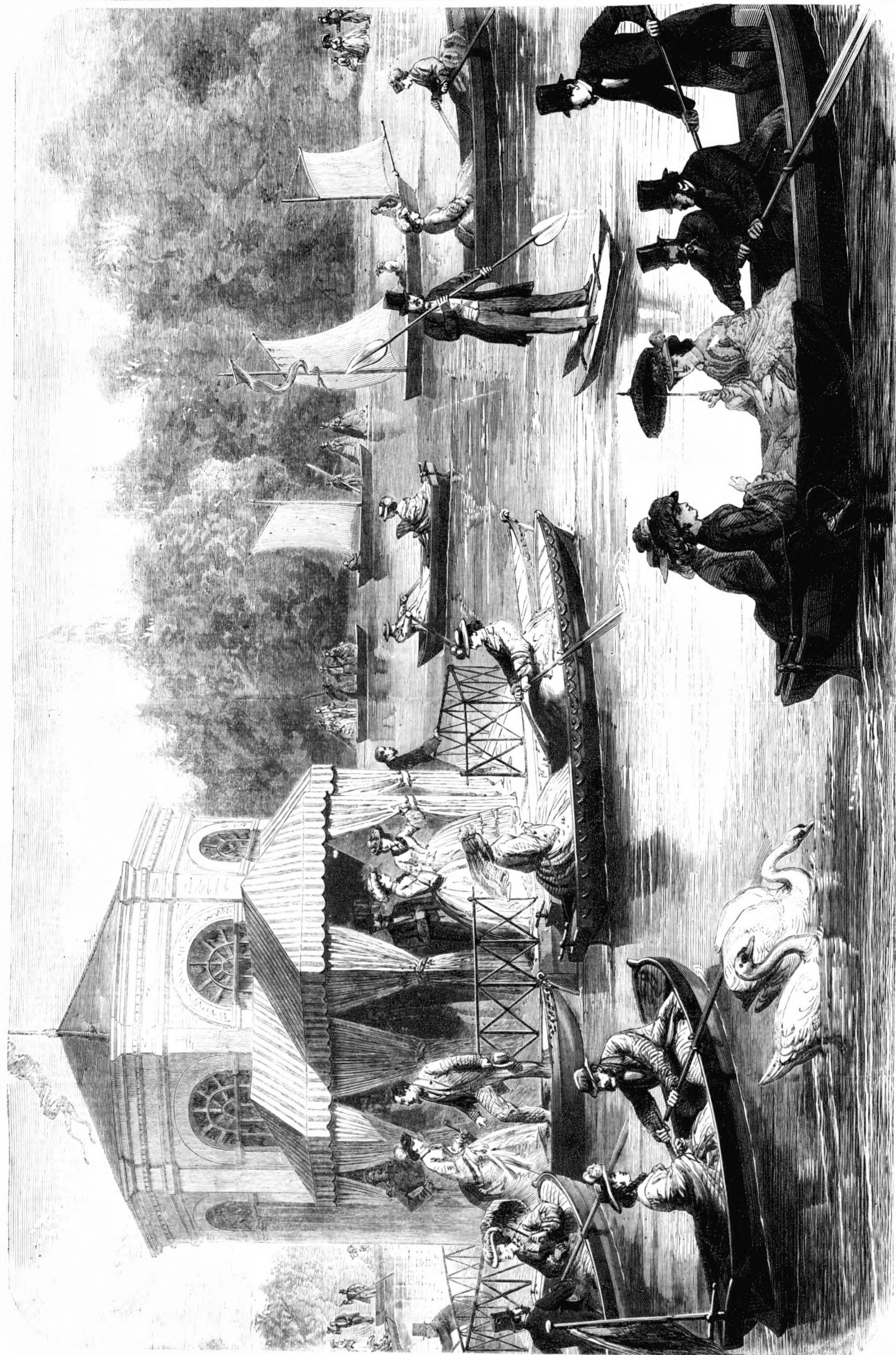
MILITARY CRUELTY.—Measures are being taken by the War Office for an investigation into the barbarous treatment at Woolwich of a man who was suspected of being a deserter. It appears that by order of Provost-Sergeant Ashton the poor fellow was stripped naked and scrubbed with hard brushes, sand, and water, until he was literally skinned. It appears that this practice of scrubbing naked men is not an unusual one. In this particular case the offence for which the punishment was ordered was, that the man, who denies being a deserter, refused to stand up when the visiting officer came round.

TRIAL OF BOURBONIC CONSPIRATORS AT NAPLES.—A correspondent writing from Naples on the 19th ult. says:—"Yesterday morning the Assize Court of Naples offered an interesting spectacle in the trial of Count Frederick de Christen, M. Centiempo, Signors Caracciolo, Noll, De Luca, Tortora, De Angelis, Reber, Menghini, and the old woman, or rather old witch, Santa Lucia, for conspiracy against the State, with a view to the restoration of the Bourbonic dynasty. De Christen's name will be familiar to your readers as an officer in the Neapolitan army, and one of the most fervent and adventurous upholders of Francis II.'s cause since the capture of Gaëta. The prelate Centiempo was in continual correspondence with the ex-King and his agents in Rome, and the other prisoners were secretaries, messengers, recruiting officers, and indirect agents of the principal conspirators, who were in the habit of meeting in a villa at Paesulippo, hired for the purpose by Monsignore Centiempo. The result of the first day's proceedings showed clearly the existence of the conspiracy, and the discovery of the correspondence and plans of the conspirators in the villa, with the list of 1190 armed men and 1250 unarmed, 600 custom-house soldiers, and 100 others of different corps, already enrolled, and ready to march on Naples from the general rendezvous at Capodichino. In the course of the trial an incidental revelation caused great sensation and some disturbance in the court. This was the declaration of the prisoner Noll, who asserted that he had rendered important service to the State in the discovery of a plot formed in France, in 1857, to overthrow the Bourbonic dynasty in Naples, and to substitute that of Lucien Murat. It appears now to be beyond a doubt that at that period the Muratists were hard at work, and that the late King Ferdinand was fully aware of their schemes. The 31st of this month has been appointed for the trial of Mr. Bishop, in the Neapolitan Assize Court, for treasonable practices as a Bourbonic agent. Mr. Bishop has been in confinement in the prisons of Santa Maria since the 5th of April, during which time he has frequently manifested his impatience for a trial; but, now that the period is actually fixed, he has applied, through the British Consul, for a delay, urging that he wishes his brother, an officer in the army, now in garrison at Malta, to be present at the legal proceedings.

THE FRENCH COURT AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

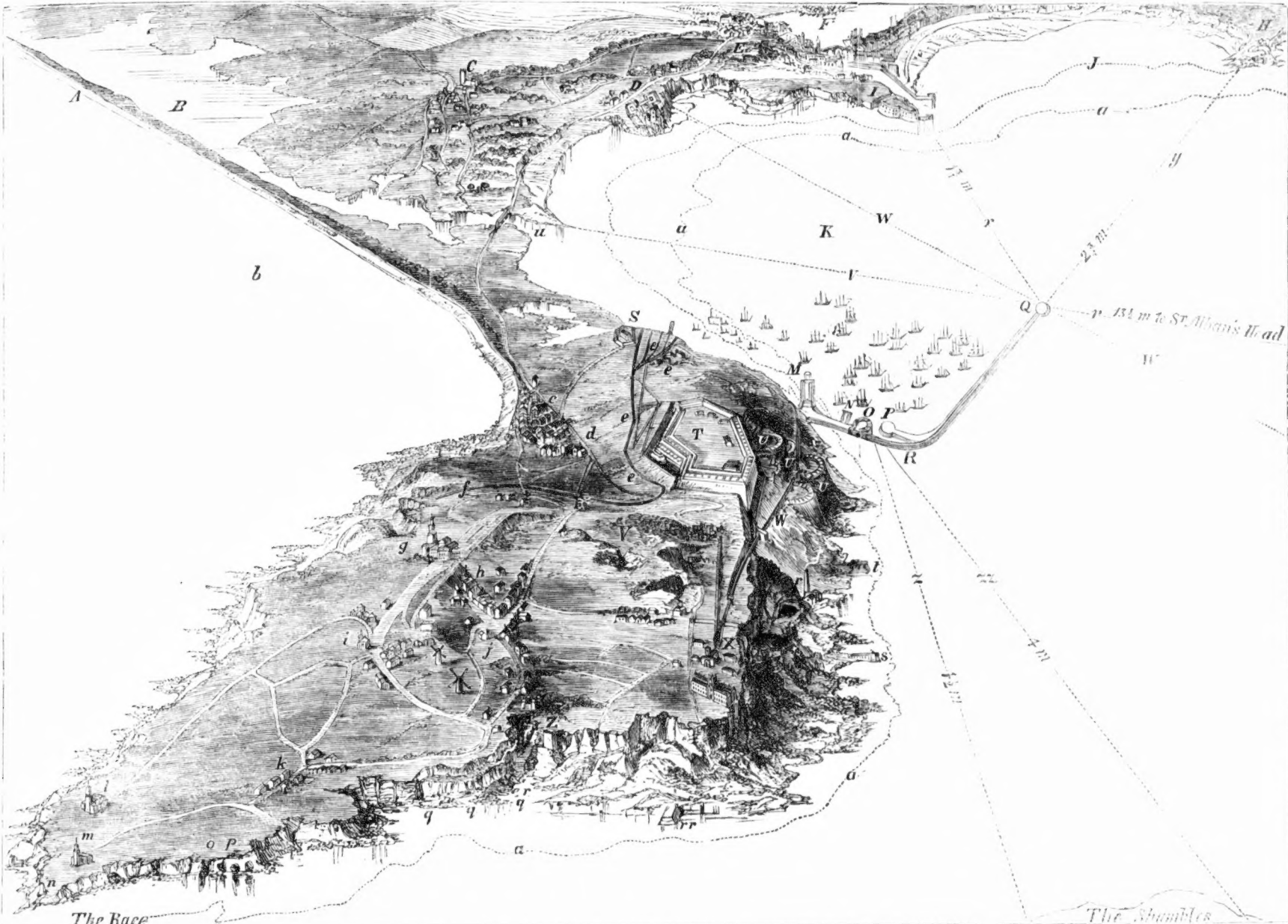
The period during which the French Court is held at Fontainebleau is always a complete holiday excursion for those who form a part of the Imperial cortège, the time being passed in such outdoor amusements as are adapted to the season. One of the pleasantest of these, as affording amusement without breaking up that opportunity for seeing and being seen, which belongs so essentially to all Court pastimes, is the aquatic diversions on the lake. Of all people in the world perhaps Frenchmen are the most awkward in boats, and yet upon this piece of water which, no better than a running ditch when Francis I. bought the place of the Mathurins, is now a fine lake set like a mirror in a stonework frame, a score of rowers paddle round the Imperial pavilion. It has a history of its own, too, this pavilion in the midst of the water: on its windows a King has written with a diamond, and an Emperor (Peter I., the Russian shipbuilder) got drunk in its retirement; the first Napoleon entirely changed its ancient decorations, as he was accustomed to change everything in accordance with his Imperial will; Louis Philippe reorganised it under the advice of M. Mench, who refitted the pictures.

But the ladies with hoops and patches have given place to ladies with hoops but with no patches; the dames who were wont to embark in their little boats rowed by negro pages—Mme. de Salvan and Mme. Pompadour, la Fontaine with the ribbon, and Maintenon with the Breviary—are succeeded by the beauties of the present French Court and by the men who follow the nephew of that "upstart Corsican" who first scattered and demolished the prestige of hereditary kingcraft in France.



THE FRENCH COURT AT FONTAINEBLEAU.—AMUSEMENTS ON THE LAKE.

THE DEFENCES OF PORTLAND HARBOUR.

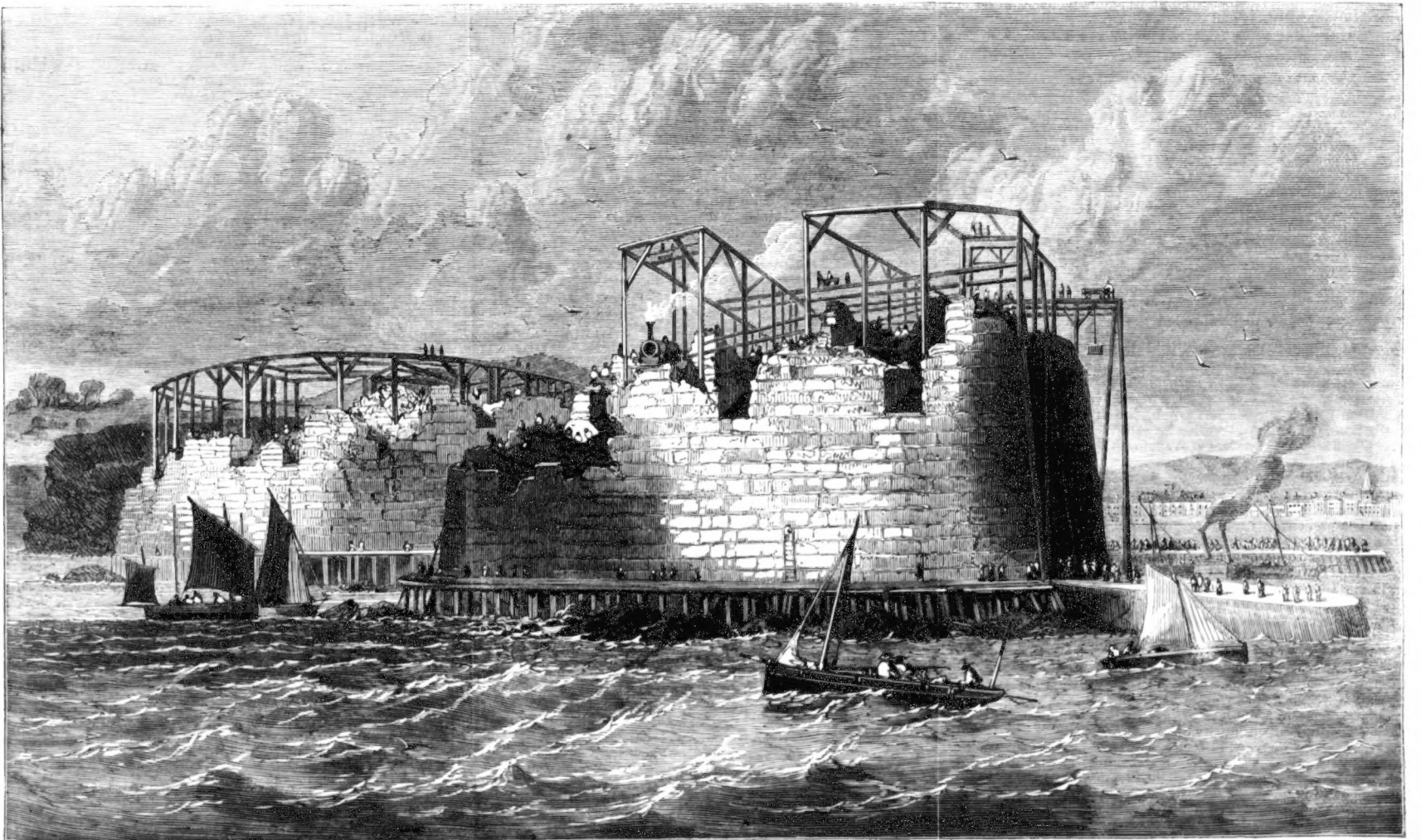


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|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| A. Chesil Beach. | H. Redcliff Point, in line of East Breakwater. | N. Ditto Staiths. | S. Portland Castle. | Castle, and Pennsylvania Castle. | f. Private Quarries. | a. Carehole. | w. S.E., or Line of greatest exposure. |
| B. Backwater, or Fleet. | I. Weymouth Nothe. | O. Inner Head and Fort, or No. 1 Bastion. | T. Vorne Fortress. | a. Five-fathom line. | g. Portland Church. | p. Carehole Quarries. | x. Notice to Outer Head 1½ miles. |
| C. Wyke Regis. | J. Weymouth Bay and Roads. | P. Middle Head or Bastion. | U. Ditto Outworks. | b. West Bay. | h. Rayford Village. | q. Southwell Landship. | y. Redcliff, 2½ miles. |
| D. Weymouth, or Sandsfoot Castle. | K. Portland Roads. | Q. Outer Head or Bastion, now building. | V. Breakwater Quarries. | c. Chesilton Village. | i. Weston Village. | r. Church Hope Cove. | z. West, clear of Shambles, 4 miles. |
| E. Weymouth. | L. Breakwater Works. | R. Elbow of the Breakwater, and Tramways on the Gawnree Staging. | W. Ditto in line. | d. Fortone's Well. | j. Easton Village. | s. Folly Pier. | zz. East, clear of Shambles 4½ miles. |
| F. Backwater, or Inner Harbour. | M. Coal Pier, Stores, and Staiths. | | X. Convict Establishment at Grove Point. | e. Castletown, or Portland, and the Company's Incline. | k. Southwell Village. | t. King's Pier. | |
| G. Melcombe Regis. | | | Y. Waterworks, &c. | | l. High Light. | u. Smallmouth Bridge and v. Line in one with St. Alban's Head, 13½ miles. | |
| | | | Z. Rufus, or Bow-and-Arrow. | | m. Low Light. | | |
| | | | | | n. Obelisk Sea-mark. | | |

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF WEYMOUTH, PORTLAND, AND THE BREAKWATER.

WEYMOUTH FORTIFICATIONS.

PARLIAMENT having now, after a stiff battle, passed the bill providing another instalment of the funds necessary for the erection of the fortifications intended for the defence of the country generally and of our great arsenals and public stores in particular, a portion of these works will be pushed on with unabated vigour. Although the forts at Spithead, designed for the protection of Portsmouth, are still to remain in abeyance, those at Portland are to be completed as speedily as possible; and in these circumstances the accompanying Engravings and description are of special interest, giving, as they do, a very perfect idea of the works to be erected for the defence of that important naval station



THE GREAT BATTERIES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE NOTHE.

On leaving the railway station at Weymouth the visitor soon finds himself on the Esplanade and sees before him the waters of the beautiful bay that in time past captivated King George III., in honour of whom a colossal figure on horseback has been scooped out of the side of the chalk hill, a few miles east of the town. Apparently nearly the whole bay is shut in by the hills eastwards, and Portland, with its precipitous slopes, its dark line of breakwater staging on the one side, and the reddish wall of shingle which connects it with the main land, on the other. Nestling under the shelter of the heights in the beautiful natural roadstead which art has done its utmost to render perfect, crowds of shipping, from the smallest craft up to the largest ship afloat—the Great Eastern herself having been sometime comfortably moored amongst her more diminutive fellows—are generally to be seen. In presence of such a scene as this, to those who are troubled with fears of invasion the thought naturally presents itself, "How sadly exposed to the attacks of an enemy this roadstead appears to be, with not a means of defence completed except the eight-gun bastion on the breakwater! Nothing could be easier than to run into the roadstead and tow out or destroy any amount of shipping congregated there." Such is now the opinion of the authorities after a lapse of two hundred and fifty years, during which time but little had been done for the security of this admirable roadstead. Henry VIII. properly estimated its value, and to protect it he placed it between the two fires of Weymouth and Portland Castles, which were amongst the very best of the series of forts erected by him for the defence of the south coast, built on the same general plan of a crescent battery carrying heavy guns, with a strong tower in the rear for smaller metal and the residence of gunners. That of Weymouth—sometimes called Sandesfort—was not built close to the town, but on a headland to the west projecting into the roadstead and commanding the approaches every way.

Weymouth is divided by a river and backwater into two parts. That to the eastward is called Melcombe Regis, by which the visitor enters from the railway, while the western portion is, in fact, Weymouth proper. This last is built on rugged slopes of an outlier of the coral rag which skirts the west side of the river, and terminates in a bold and narrow rocky promontory, whose crest was covered with a green sward which till lately afforded, under the title of "The Nothe" (a corruption of "nose") a grateful walk and glorious prospect for all the inhabitants and visitors of the place. But when the too obvious necessity of defence dawned on the awakening eyes of the War Office it was seen that, with the improved ordnance of our time and the extension of the road east by the breakwater, this was a most important position. To the east it commanded the opening (the only entrance at present) to the roadstead between the breakwater and the coast. To the south it had the future entrance, between Nos. 1 and 2 circular heads or bastions, directly before it; and to the right it would co-operate powerfully against any attempt at landing in the West Bay under the Chesil beach, a vast ridge of shingle in the form of a narrow isthmus extending from Abbotsbury to Portland; whilst the narrow form of the promontory rendered it capable of isolation and completely independent defence landward as well as seaward. No time has been lost in proceeding with the works. Their general form and position will be seen in the birdseye view, and the magnificent scale on which they are being executed in the view from the water on the preceding page. They consist of an enormous mass of Portland stone masonry deeply founded in the beach, well bonded into the coral rock behind, which is thus completely encased, both forming one solid mass of stone to a great height above the water level. Here space is secured for bombproof casemates, and above, on the platform, for an open battery. To the river the masonry follows the nearly straight line of the quay on the water's edge. Southward it has a circular front, blending with the double crescent batteries of the south-west side, which command almost every point in that direction. Altogether it is a grand work, and, when completed, will form a great addition to the attractions of Weymouth.

Old Weymouth Castle or Sandesfort is now a mass of ruins, as shown in sketch on page 220. The entire work is usually ascribed to Henry VIII., who really erected the beautiful piece of masonry now reduced to such a sad state of decay. It was, indeed, an elegant structure, and well chosen as a military position. The half-moon battery in its front, and which crested the cliff, has been swept away with much of the building in its rear by the inroads of the sea. The earthworks, with bastioned-angles landward, we believe to have been added subsequently, probably some time in the reign of Elizabeth, or even later. It is much to be regretted that decay has been allowed to proceed so far; had the battery remained it would have been even now of very great service, so much so that we believe some detached fort on this site, or at no great distance from it, will still be required. The Defence Commissioners, impressed by this view, have resolved on the purchase of the beach from the Nothe to the West Bay. To view this ruin satisfactorily a short and very pleasant walk on the cliffs will be requisite, but the Nothe batteries are best seen by taking the steamer to Portland, which disembarks its passengers precisely at the point most favourable for examining the defences and the breakwater.

PORTLAND BREAKWATER DEFENCES.

As the steamer leaves the lofty and imposing batteries of the Nothe and approaches the Isle of Portland, as it is called, and not altogether inaccurately, inasmuch as the connection with the mainland exists but on a bank of pebbles washed up by the sea in prehistoric ages, the long low line of white masonry and black piling to the eastward grows on the sight, and soon reveals a little of the vast structure, or rather mountain ridge, of piled-up massive rocks, whose crest only rises above the surface, but stretches nearly one mile and three-quarters into very deep water. To the eastward the greatest portion of the work is detached from the land, forming nearly a right angle, the point or elbow of which is to the south-east and the extremity to the north. As the last pile of the timber-staging carrying the railway by which the trains convey their loads of rock to form the deposit has now been driven, the position of the great outer or north fort, which is to be the head of this part, can be clearly recognised. It is proposed to construct here a monster casemated tower on the principles, if not the model, of those at Cronstadt, and, as far as the report of the commission indicates, it is to be circular, although it is to be hoped that it will be polygonal when really carried out. It is intended to carry at least one hundred guns, and will flank the longest arm of the Breakwater, sweeping for nearly a mile and a quarter both its exterior and interior slopes, and crossing fire over the waters of Weymouth Bay with the batteries of the Nothe, from which it is a little over two miles distant. Immediately facing us, to the south, is the entrance to the new harbour, at present closed by the staging and guarded on each side by a magnificent circular tower. The fortification of these towers was not comprehended in the original design, so that when the invasion fever was at its height, and the commission had issued its dicta in addition to decisions previously arrived at, the upper part of the western tower was pulled down, and the present circular fort, shown in our Illustrations, was erected. It was at the same time proposed to erect another on the eastern, or middle head, but this design is for the present abandoned.

The inner fort forms the termination to the portion of the Breakwater which is connected with the land. The whole of this has been constructed in the most massive masonry of granite and Portland stone. It is about a quarter of a mile long, presenting a lofty wall-face seaward, and internally the coping is formed into a parapet and banquettes for musketry, giving protection to a road and railway on the rampart, beneath which, throughout its whole extent, is a series of vaults, scarcely, however, bombproof, but which can be made available for storage of coals and naval matériel, the coaling-saiths being projected from near the middle of the range. About five feet above high-water mark, and on a level with the floor of these vaults, which open to it in the form of a continuous arcade, is a rather wide roadway, rendering the whole eminently serviceable for peaceful or defensive needs of the place. A flight of steps at the termination to this arcade rises to the level of the rampart, and, at the landing, the whole work is cut off from the

fort by a dry ditch and drawbridge. On entering the fort itself, the drawbridge slides under an interior platform, leaving the gateway free for a gun which would sweep the rampart in case of an enemy effecting a landing upon it. This work mounts eight guns on traversing platforms, covered on the seaward faces by arched embrasures, with musketry loopholes between, but mounted on barbette towards the interior of the harbour. Bombproof barracks and magazines are formed in the heart of the tower; but all the details will be better understood by reference to the two Views given on page 220. Next week we shall publish some further Illustrations of the Portland defences, chiefly of the great Verne Fortress, which, when completed, will be the most magnificent and impregnable work in Great Britain.

PORTLAND CASTLE.

Portland Castle (a view of which will be found on page 220) stands on the beach immediately below the Verne. Originally one of the forts built by Henry VIII., it has seen little of war but in the Parliamentary struggle, and has now been some time occupied by the family of Manning. Captain Manning, its present owner, keeps it scrupulously neat, and it could still mount a few small guns, but it cannot be considered as in any material degree entering into the defences of Portland. Behind it we get a glimpse of the famous Chesil Bank of which we have already spoken.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 196.

AN UNUSUAL GATHERING.

WHEN Lord Berners' poaching bill came before the House there suddenly appeared on the Conservative benches and lounging in the lobbies a host of members whom we little expected to see back again this Session. Large-acre country gentlemen and sporting swells—men whose attendance is never very constant, and who, towards the end of the Session, are generally as rare in the House of Commons as partridges are in February. Why was there, then, this unusual assemblage? In our time no such flock of moustached and whiskered swells and solid country squires ever made its appearance at the end of July before. It is the cause—it is the cause. No whip could have succeeded in bringing together such a gathering if they themselves had not been inspired by the cause. A new game law was on the table—a bill further to preserve pheasants, hares, partridges, grouse, woodcocks, and rabbits—yes, rabbits; and though these gentlemen were scattered far away in their country seats, or roaming by the sea, or amongst mountains and lakes, or luxuriously scudding in their yachts before the south-west breeze, yet, as soon as the news reached them, they left their pleasures, and rattled up to town as fast as steam could bring them to do battle for the holy cause. We are at war with China. This war will cost us thousands of lives and millions of treasure; but it was not that which drew the assemblage together. The question of Indian finance had to be discussed with all its cognate topics; but neither was it this that caused these gentlemen to return; for what is our Indian empire to them, or tucy to that? Lancashire and Cheshire artisans are starving—the great cotton manufacture has collapsed—the fly-wheel of our commercial machinery has stopped, and every part of this machinery seems likely to be thrown out of gear; but was it this, think you, that drew together again this formidable host? No! What care they about commerce and manufactures, ruined merchants or starving artisans? It was this game bill, and this alone, that was the cause of this unprecedented assemblage. Speak to these swells and solid country squires of India or China, of Lancashire and Cheshire, and all the dire calamities, and they stare at you as if you were talking to them of the affairs of the moon, and no authority can hold them when such dull subjects come before the House. But speak to them of their beloved game; show them that pheasants, and partridges, and hares, and woodcocks, or even rabbits, are in danger and need protection—and how they rush to the rescue, and with what passionate energy they do battle! When Sir Charles Wood discoursed on India, its financial condition, and its future prospects, there were scarcely during the whole time forty members present. When Mr. White called attention to the war in China there was somewhat larger attendance, but not much. When Mr. Villiers presented before our eyes the dreadful atrocities in the manufacturing districts, and opened up the still more awful possibilities which loom in the future, the House was empty as it is when Darby Gribble speaks. On the front bench of the Opposition side, when we looked on, there was one solitary member; scattered about the Conservative benches there were about twenty more; while on the Ministerial side of the House there were about fifty. But how all this was changed when Sir Baldwin Leighton arose to move this poaching bill! The Liberal side of the House was but thinly attended; but on the Opposition benches there was a serious host, such as we have rarely seen except when some Ministerial crisis was on, and a battle for place to be fought.

THE SILENT SYSTEM.

There has been no such sight, this Session in the House of Commons, nor indeed for many Sessions, as that which we have had on this poaching bill of Lord Berners. It began on the first reading of the bill; it was sternly renewed on the second. In Committee the struggle was desperate; whilst on bringing up the report the contest was still more fierce. Exactly how many divisions were taken upon the bill and its clauses we cannot remember, but we should say that the number exceeded thirty. And now let us notice two or three curious characteristics of this stern and uncompromising battle. First, then, let the tactics of the promoters of the measure be observed. From the first they were the strongest in numbers—in many of the divisions they were two to one; and up to the last they always succeeded in beating their enemies by large majorities. Confident, then, in their strength of numbers, they rigidly stood upon the defensive, refused to return in any way the assaults of their foes, and intrenched themselves, as far as they could, in persistent silence. This was arranged beforehand. "Let there be no talking amongst our fellows. If we talk, we shall be beaten by time." This was the rule; and if any over-zealous young Conservative arose to make a speech, shouts of "Oh! oh!" "Divide! divide!" "Question! question!" at once reminded him that he was transgressing the rule. This, then, was the attitude of the friends of the bill. They intrenched themselves in silence. It was in vain that Sir George Grey came down upon this measure with all the force of his great knowledge and experience, denounced it as unconstitutional, and laughed at it as an absurdity. It was equally in vain that Henry, *sum mare*, analysed it, criticised it, and literally cut it to pieces, as a "Dewsbury devil" tears up old rags. Mr. Forster, of Bradford, might implore—Mr. Cranford kick it with contempt—Mr. Ayrton prove that it was impossible that the measure could work—Sir David Dundas prophesy armed resistance to it if it should pass. Still the promoters kept to their rule, "We mean to have this bill; what is the use of arguing? we don't want to argue, but to divide." This was their position, and this position they stoutly maintained, as far as possible, all day on Wednesday, and for many hours on Thursday up to three o'clock on Friday morning, and again on Monday up to a still later hour, when the daylight began to dawn. We have said that the game preservers were in the main silent, and that it was prearranged that they should be so, but by silence we mean that they made no speeches. Really silent they were not, for they shouted and howled, and at times almost screamed, as their opponents arose successively one after another to pour in their fire of arguments, sharp criticism, and contemptuous ridicule upon the bill. This, then, was one of the remarkable characteristics of the battle, or siege, perhaps, we ought to call it—the promoters being the besieged, intrenched behind a thick and all but impenetrable earthwork of stolid silence, and the opponents of the bill being the assailants.

WHERE ARE THE LEADERS?

And here is another curious specialty of this contest. Except Sir George Grey, Lord Stanley, Mr. H. Riley, and Mr. Gladstone, who just came in at the tag-end—all against the measure—no notable leaders were engaged. Disraeli staked into the House once or twice whilst the battle was raging, but he spoke not—made no sign—and soon went off. Pakington made a speech in favour of the measure on its first reading, but he then hid away to the country and

never showed again. And Walpole did not, as far as we recollect, even appear in the field. On the other side, too, it was much the same. Palmerston did not speak at all. On Wednesday, when the bill first got into Committee, his Lordship was not present, and on Thursday and Monday he, contrary to his usual wont, left early, and did any other members of the Cabinet, with the exceptions named, or not. This is a curious fact, if we come to think of it; but it is not a more curious one than that Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, holds the strangest opinion that the bill is not only bad but pernicious and dangerous, yet many of the Government supporters voted for it, and when the division bell rang, quickly stepped out of the House and refused to give Sir George their support. And whipping against the bill there was none. Colonel Taylor, the Conservative whip, and Mr. Whitmore and Mr. Noel, his coadjutors, were there, and whipped with their usual energy, keeping water and ward at the door to the last; but Mr. Brad, though present, made no exertions, but laid by his whip and looked on as a disinterested spectator—a neutral, in short, who cared not which of the belligerents gained the victory.

CONFESSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

The result of the fight was not so satisfactory to the promoters of the bill as they anticipated. The measure got through Committee and passed the ordeal of the report, and now, whilst we are writing, stands for third reading. Not all the energy and persistence of its enemies could stop its progress, and thus far the policy of its friends were a success; but somehow the bill itself got so grievously damaged—so seared, indeed, by the fire of criticism and the necessary patchings to which it had been subjected, that it is hardly recognisable as the measure which Lord Berners introduced into the House; and, moreover, in some parts it is so confused and unintelligible that it is confidently predicted that one of two results must inevitably issue from all this paring and piecing:—either the Lords will throw it out on order, or it will pass, but utterly impracticable and worthless. On Monday night, or we should say on Tuesday morning, as the friends and opponents of this poaching bill were wrangling over it, we had some rare fun. No broad laugh could be more ridiculous than the scene which presented itself on that Tuesday morning. The cause was this: there is a clause in the bill—and it is the main clause, embodying the principal object of the measure—to enable policemen to stop and search all persons, not only whilst poaching, and all their aids and abettors, but all suspected of having been poaching, or of being in the unlawful possession of game that had been poached, or of guns, nets, &c., that may have been used in poaching. Well, as the clause came down to the Lords very imperfect, it had been subjected not only to sharp criticism, but to much manipulation and amendment. Now, as every writer knows, it is exceedingly difficult to correct and interpolate a long-winded sentence: there are certain awkward, unchangeable positions which are apt to become unmanageable, and if great care is not taken the whole sentence becomes incoherent and perhaps unintelligible. But how much more difficult is it in the House of Commons thus to manipulate, and interpolate, and correct a long-winded clause, only they can tell who have been recommended to watch our Parliamentary proceedings. Well, this main clause had been so manipulated and interpolated, that though it was quite possible to see what the manipulators intended, the real grammatical meaning of it seemed all but impossible to discover, and whilst the House was attempting to make out its meaning the humour of the scene was exquisite, and the fun flew so fast and furious that a foreigner in the gallery might have imagined himself at the Haymarket Theatre rather than in the presence of a deliberating legislative Assembly. One honourable member declared that as the bill stood the policeman could arrest the abettors and not the poachers; and another asserted that the abettors could be arrested only in the presence of the principals. But the climax came when Mr. Isaac Butt announced, amidst peals of laughter, that such was the curious construction of the sentence that its true grammatical meaning was, that the only person whom the policeman could arrest was himself. Poor Sir Baldwin Leighton was dismayed and agitated at this discovery of the effects of all his anxieties and labours. His object was so carefully to word his bill that no offender—poacher or abettor—man, woman, or child—should escape the grip of the "bobby," and lo! it now appeared that all that said "bobby" could do was to take into custody and search himself! Was there ever such a ridiculous climax as this before? But what was to be done? Remaining further was impossible; for the thing had been done, and in the House of Commons could not be undone. In short, it was such a mass of perplexity that no *don or machin*, not Jupiter himself, could untie. And when Sir Baldwin came to see this, and now stand with blank surprise at the unfortunate clause, and anon glided about to counsel his friends—who were equally bewildered, and oftentimes, and helpless—the opponents of the bill were delighted beyond measure, cheered uproariously, and laughed till tears came into their eyes. However, soon we became weary of laughing, and at last the bill was huddled up, suffered to pass its stage, and at half-past three o'clock, just as the sun was rising—we were allowed to go to bed.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday, a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Sir Edward Perrot, Bart., vice-president in the chair. Rewards amounting to £1500, were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Bournemouth, in Anglesey, and Fleetwood, in Lancashire, for assisting to bring into port in safety two vessels which were in distress during a gale of wind on the 25th ult., and their crews of several men. Rewards amounting to £1100 were likewise granted to the crews of the Southern and Arrow life-boats belonging to the society, for putting off in reply to vessels which had founds of distress flying, but which did not afterwards require their assistance. A reward of £9 was also granted to a boat's crew of the men, in appreciation of their gallant conduct in putting off in a cable during a gale of wind, and rescuing, at great risk of life, the crew of four men of the schooner "Thankful," of Sunderland, which was totally wrecked off Burghhead, N.B., on the 19th ult. The poor sailors had been lashed to the rigging of the wreck for nearly seven hours before they could be rescued from their awful position. A pilot belonging to Burghhead, who was on board the vessel at the time she struck, had happily perished from exhaustion before assistance could be rendered from the shore. It was reported that two life-boats on the plan of the institution had just been built by Messrs. Forrest and sent to Portugal, to the order of Admiral Sir George Sartorius, on behalf of the Portuguese Government. The institution had life-boats ready to be sent to Bournemouth and Hovth. Others would soon be dispatched to Withersea, Appleton, and Dreglish. A life-boat had sent to the society £1000 in aid of the cost of the Bournemouth life-boat house, and Mrs. Brightwell had paid the cost of the boat. A Marine Insurance Company at Abo, in Finland, had sent the institution £200 in appreciation of the important services its life-boats were often rendering to shipwrecked crews of all nations. A model of the self-righting life-boat of the society, mounted on its transporting carriage, was ordered to be presented to the Duke of Northumberland, E.G., president of the society, as a permanent memorial of the important services rendered to the cause of humanity by his Grace, to whose enlightened and liberal philanthropy it is to be ascribed the origin of the self-righting life-boat now successfully used on the coast of the United Kingdom and on those of many parts of the world. The vote of the committee which accompanied the models was signed by the Earl of Derby, vice-president of the institution. Payments amounting to upwards of £1000 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings closed.

"SENSATION" JOURNALISM.—A mass meeting in support of the war was held in New York on the 15th ult. Five stands were erected in Union-square, and speeches were made by Mr. O'Connell, Mayor of New York; General Fremont, and other distinguished citizens. The *New York Herald* gives a great array of characteristic headings to its account of the events. Commencing with a picture of a spread eagle and the motto "E pluribus Unum," the following sentences are displayed in large type:—"The Union, The Crisis." "Overwhelming Outpouring of the People." "The Enormous Crowd at Union-square." "The Metropolitan Speaks in Thunder Tones for the Union." "Over Fifty Thousand Citizens in Council on the Affairs of the Nation." "No Foreign Intervention to be Tolerated." "The Cr. ship Out of a White Flag-man in a Flak." "One United Voice from Fifty Thousand Throats for the Union One and Inseparable." "No Step Backward." "Speeches, Songs, Odes, and Cheers." "The Sullen and Refreshing Silence of Hail." "Thunder of Applause from the People and Thunder from Heaven for the Great Cause." "Terrible Energy of the People for the Suppression of the Rebellion." "One Union, one Country, one Destiny." "Tremendous Enthusiasm for Little Mac and our Gallant Army." "Millions of Men and Millions of Money for the Preservation of our Great Republic." "Our Country, 'tis for thee!" &c. &c. The *New York Herald* respondent of the *Times*, writing on the day of the meeting, states the number present at 6000, not 50,000.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Earl DE GREY and RIPLEY moved the second reading of the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, and in doing so observed that it was unnecessary for him to enter into details, because the sum which it was proposed to expend under the bill (£1,200,000) was simply required in furtherance of the scheme of fortifications decided upon by Parliament two years ago.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH contrasted the means of defence possessed by this country with those of France, and contended that the latter Power was in a far better position than we were. He did not object to the bill under discussion, but he complained that, when a scheme of fortifications had been decided on, it ought to have been adhered to in its integrity, instead of being modified and extended over a series of years. France had an army of 800,000 men, with a national guard of 250,000, and she could in three weeks organise a force of 200,000 for the invasion of England if so minded. The only force which we had to meet France was 45,000 regular troops and 200,000 irregulars, who could not be supposed to stand their ground against a well-trained and disciplined host. The noble Earl also complained of the position in which the country was placed in reference to iron-clad ships, and said it was the duty of the Government to see that, instead of being inferior in that arm of defence, we should be superior not only to France, but to all the maritime Powers in the world put together.

The Duke of SOMERSET contended that the country was in-ufficiently protected, and said that the Admiralty were devoting their whole energies to the construction of iron-clad ships.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, on the part of the Army, stated that there had been a large increase in the military expenditure of late years, but that it had been called for by the country itself for improvements in the commissariat and sanitary arrangements. These, no doubt, could be reduced at any time, but not without detriment to the public service.

The Earl of MALMESBURY expressed his approval of the bill.

Earl GREY stated the objections which he entertained to the bill, the principal of which were that the proposed fortifications would be of no practical utility as a means of defence against invasion, while it was impolitic to raise money by loan in time of peace.

Earl RUSSELL combated the argument that we were bound to keep up a large army to resist invasion, and, in reference to the policy of France, expressed his confidence in the friendly disposition of that Power.

The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Mr. ADDERLEY called attention to the state of the defences of Canada, thinking it important, he said, that Parliament should not separate without some statement from the Government of their intentions, which the Canadians themselves had a right to know and an interest in knowing. Was the colony thought to be exposed to danger? If not, why were 12,000 British troops retained there? If there was danger, to what was the colony to look for protection? He contended that it was bound to make exertions for its own defence, and that it had no special plea for inaction. Yet, as regarded the defence of the frontier, the Canadians had done nothing, or what amounted to nothing, to provide against an emergency. One of two courses must be adopted if we did not desire to lose Canada; either we must very largely increase our force there, or let it be distinctly understood by the Canadians that, unless measures were taken for their self-defence, the British troops now in the colony would be withdrawn.

Mr. A. MILLS thought that the consequence of suggesting such an alternative as the withdrawal of the British troops would be to provoke and irritate the Canadian Parliament, and that a more dignified course would be to allow the Parliament an opportunity of reconsidering what it had done.

Sir DE L. EVANS expressed his opinion that there was no present danger to Canada; that the United States had no means of invading it; and that, if the people of the colony were true to themselves, the whole strength of the Northern States would fall against them.

Mr. ROBERTSON said England had never derived any benefit from Canada, which had treated us as aliens, levying heavy duties upon our trade. He wanted Canada to understand that, if we maintained her independence, it was for her benefit, not ours.

Sir G. LEWIS reminded the House of the circumstances under which a reinforcement of British troops had been sent out to the colony, and the reasons which had led her Majesty's Government to hope that the Canadians would make energetic efforts for their own defence. This hope had been in some degree disappointed as the alarm of invasion diminished. Looking to the manner in which the affair of the Trent had been adjusted, her Majesty's Government did not believe that there was any immediate probability of a rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States. An invasion of Canada would be a war with England. He did not, therefore, think there was any ground for sending out a reinforcement of British troops; and, as to the final withdrawal of these troops, that would be a policy unworthy the Legislature of this country.

Lord BURY observed that, though Canada might not have done what she could have done, what she had done was only an instalment of what he had no doubt she would do. He contended that the efforts which Canada had made were undervalued, and explained and defended the conduct of the Colonial Parliament with reference to the militia.

Mr. DISRAELI said he was disposed to take a more sanguine view of our relations with Canada than previous speakers, and that he saw no ground for supposing that the colony would not take proper steps towards maintaining its independence. We were ourselves to a great extent responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of things, because, by sending out reinforcements in January last, we had given the Canadians to understand that we had undertaken the monopoly of their defence. The error into which we had fallen was, that we had not depended sufficiently on the ability and readiness of the colony to defend itself.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that we were bound to regard our colonies as part and parcel of the mother country, and to assist them as long as they showed a willingness to maintain their connection with us. He denied, however, that the Government, by sending out reinforcements in January, had let the Canadians to suppose that we had undertaken the monopoly of their defence. The British Government had done neither too much nor too little for Canada. They had sent out at a moment of extreme peril a force which they considered necessary to form the nucleus of a sufficient army of defence. They would not withdraw that force while there was the least appearance of danger, but they would not send out any reinforcements.

The subject then dropped.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Militia Pay Bill, the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act Continuance Bill, the Queen's Prison Discontinuance Bill, the Drainage of Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Elections during Recess Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

Earl GREY moved for copies of extracts of correspondence relative to the arrangements for permitting officers in the Army and Navy to accept employment under the Government of China. This policy was, he said, so palpable a violation of the principles of neutrality, and likely to be attended with such serious results, that it was desirable that Parliament should be informed what engagements and responsibilities had been incurred.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the Taepings having broken the contract into which they had entered, not to approach Shanghai nearer than thirty-four miles, the Chinese Government had requested the services of a British officer to organise a flotilla of gun-boats to put down the pirates, and her Majesty's Government had acceded to the request. Things had now come to such a pass that we must either abandon the treaty and quit China altogether or give the Chinese the slight assistance which they asked. The papers asked for should be produced.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe having defended the Chinese policy of the Government.

Earl RUSSELL said no doubt the course now pursued by this country in China appeared to be a departure from a system of strict neutrality; but the circumstances were exceptional. The treaty of Peking was being carried out faithfully by the Chinese Government, and our trade at the ports opened to us under that treaty was largely increasing. The Taepings had approached Shanghai, and the English and French Ambassadors resolved that the ports must be protected or the trade would be annihilated. All the accounts which had been received tended to show that the Taepings could not establish a Government of their own. Guided, however, by the advice of Mr. Bruce, her Majesty's Government had decided not to assist the Chinese Government in putting down the rebels in the interior, but to protect those who, on the faith of a treaty, had settled at the ports from a horde of marauders, whilst at the same time they undertook no responsibilities on behalf of the Chinese Government. The object of the Government was to enable the Chinese Government, by its own means, to protect its subjects and develop their industry and resources.

Earl GREY still considered the policy of the Government in China as impolitic and unjust, and as certain to embroil us with a large portion of the Chinese people.

The motion for papers was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question from Mr. H. Seymour, said that, under the pretence of transporting free labourers, the slave trade had for some time been carried on between the Portuguese settlements on the eastern and

western coasts of Africa and the Island of St. Thomas. Her Majesty's Government had remonstrated, and were at this moment in communication with the Government at Lisbon, as well as with the Spanish Government, on the subject.

CHINA.

On the order for reading the Appropriation Bill a third time, some questions were asked on the subject of our policy in China, to which Lord Palmerston gave similar answers to those afforded in the House of Lords on the same topic. The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in answer to Lord H. LENNON, denied that the Armstrong gun had failed either by land or sea, or that we had no gun which would penetrate an iron-plated ship.

RATE IN AID BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on the Union Relief Aid Bill, Mr. OSBORNE called attention to the effect of the 36th section of the Reform Act on the franchise of working men in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire who may be in the receipt of parochial relief, and urged that it would be in the last degree unjust to the operatives who might be forced to accept parochial relief to deprive them of the political franchise. He suggested, therefore, that a clause should be introduced into the bill to prevent those persons being disfranchised.

Mr. WAINMAN also suggested whether it might not be desirable to insert a clause to authorise the occupying tenant who might have paid an excessive rate to deduct the half of it from his landlord.

Sir G. GREY said that, as no person who had received parochial relief could be struck off the Parliamentary register unless he were specially objected to, he did not apprehend that it would be necessary to alter the existing law in reference to the franchise.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill.

Mr. VILLIERS, having considered the points at which the bill ought to come into operation, had determined to amend it by fixing 5s. in the pound as the limit of the rate, instead of two-thirds of the average of the preceding three years, as originally proposed. He also consented, on the application of Mr. POTTER, to include Derbyshire in the bill, but declined to admit Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Nottinghamshire.

A new clause embodying the above amendments having been proposed by Mr. Villiers, was, after some discussion, ordered to stand part of the bill. An amendment, the object of which was to allow boards of guardians to raise money by loan on security of the rates, was subsequently proposed by Mr. Ayrton, but was negatived without a division.

Other amendments were suggested, but eventually the bill as proposed by the Government passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported on Wednesday.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Burial Boards (Mortgage of Rates) Bill, the Council of Medical Education Bill, and the Stipendiary Magistrates Bill were severally passed through Committee.

The Security of Purchasers Bill was withdrawn.

The amendments to the Night-poaching Prevention Bill were discussed at great length and several divisions were taken.

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
PIRACY IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFF drew the attention of the House to recent acts of piracy in the Indian Archipelago, and asked her Majesty's Government what steps had been taken for their suppression.

The Duke of SOMERSET said it was very difficult to put down piracy in those seas, as the pirates, by using craft of very light draught, prevented ships of war from following them into shallow water. Her Majesty's Government were making arrangements with Holland and Spain to organise a naval force sufficient to put an end to piracy in the Indian Archipelago.

The subject then dropped.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A short conversation ensued between Lord TRURO, Lord DE GREY and RIPLEY, and Lord OVERSTONE, in regard to a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the volunteer force.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Sir M. PETO moved a resolution, that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government during the recess to prepare a measure of reform of the naval administration. He referred to repeated expressions of opinion in that House in favour of a reform, not only of the Board of Admiralty, but in the administration of naval affairs generally, and to evidence taken by the Committee of that House testifying to the defects of the existing system, adding his own testimony, from observation, that our dockyard arrangements were worse than those of any other country. He was proceeding in his argument when the House was counted out.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
UNION RELIEF BILL.

Mr. PULLER proposed the recommitment of the Union Relief Bill, for the purpose of moving clauses enabling the guardians of unions to borrow money on the security of rates of parishes within such unions—a motion which was supported by General Lindsay, Colonel Patten, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. C. Leigh.

Mr. HENLEY advocated the plan of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON said he considered that the raising of money by means of a loan to pay current expenses would be the introducing of an entirely new principle into the poor law, and such a step was condemned by the doctrines of political economy. The wealth of Lancashire and Cheshire was amply sufficient to meet any demands that a rate in aid might throw upon the county; and the proposal of a loan would exempt the rich county and place the burden upon the poor parish or union.

On a division, the Government was defeated, and the amendment of Mr. Puller in favour of a loan was carried by 95 to 88.

Colonel PATTEN then suggested that, as the House entertained an opinion in behalf of the principle of a loan, the Government should themselves take the matter in hand, and endeavour to carry out the wish of the House, and not leave it to be dealt with by a private member.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed the readiness of the Government to comply with the recommendation of the hon. and gallant member and prepare a clause embodying the principle approved by the House.

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—Excise Duties, County Surveyors (Ireland), Recovery of Poor Rates, &c.; Highland Roads and Bridges, and Movable Property (Scotland) Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADMISSION OF ENGLISH SALT INTO FRANCE.

Mr. LAYARD, in reply to Mr. LAIRD, said there had been an understanding with the French Government that the admission of salt should be regulated by the tariff between Belgium and France. There had been, however, some mistake committed, and the matter was under the consideration of the French Government.

LORD PALMERSTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. COBDEN gave notice that to-morrow (Friday), on the motion for adjournment, he would call the attention of the House to the administration of the noble Lord at the head of the Government in relation to the legislation of the country and the state of parties in that House.

DISTRESS IN THE COTTON-MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

The House having gone into Committee on the Union Relief Aid Bill, Mr. VILLIERS said, in accordance with the wishes of the House, he had framed a clause which would give boards of guardians the power of borrowing money on the security of the rates, to be repaid out of the common fund in seven years. The clause provided that the power should come into operation when the rates had reached 5s. in the pound; but this limit, after a discussion, was reduced to 3s. in the pound. The rate in aid will come into operation when the rates reached 5s. in the pound.

The clause was then added to the bill, and the measure was ordered to be reported at the day sitting to-morrow and to be read a third time at the evening sitting.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

AN ENGLISH SQUADRON WITH PRINCE ALFRED ON BOARD arrived at Kiel on the 25th. A Danish steamer at once left Copenhagen, with a member of the Royal family on board, to welcome the Prince in the name of the King, and invite him to make use of the Summer Palace during his stay.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, at Snaresbrook, was opened on Tuesday by Earl Russell. The attendance on the occasion was numerous and fashionable. On the arrival of his Lordship he was met by the officials of the institution and conducted to the reception-room, where he recorded his name as the first visitor. His Lordship then proceeded to the hall, where an address was presented by Mr. R. Green, the treasurer; and, having passed through the building, his Lordship declared it to be opened. Prayers were then offered; after which the company sat down to an elegant dinner, at which the usual toasts were proposed and responded to with great enthusiasm. A large number of the members of the Royal Naval Reserve were in attendance as a guard of honour; and the proceedings as a whole were of the most interesting character.

THE DUNDONALD PEERAGE.

The House of Lords sat as a Committee for Privileges on Thursday week—Lord Redcliffe in the chair—and considered the Dundonald peerage case.

The claimant in this case is Thomas Barnes Cochrane, who seeks the titles and dignities of Earl of Dundonald, and Baron Cochrane in the peerage of Scotland.

The following were the circumstances:—The claimant's father was born in Scotland in December, 1775, and entered the Navy in 1793, as Lord Cochrane, in which he saw much service. He was elected member for Westminster in 1812, and in 1814, having been found guilty of conspiracy, he was sentenced to imprisonment. On the accession of William IV. he was restored to his rank, and in 1831 he succeeded to the Earldom of Dundonald. In 1833 he voted at the election for Scotch Representative Peers. After that the petitioner was always called Lord Cochrane, until the death of his father, in 1850, when he assumed the title of Earl of Dundonald.

Lady Dundonald gave evidence, and stated that her maiden name was Catherine Corbett Barnes, and that her parents died when she was very young. She was now sixty-four years of age. She was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. Jackson, who resided at 9, Brynston-street, Brynston-square, and was partly educated at Great Marlborough, in Buckinghamshire. Whilst living in Brynston-street, in 1811, she was introduced to her late husband, then Lord Cochrane, by his cousin, Captain Nathaniel Dry Cochrane, who was a friend of her aunt. It was then living with his uncle, Mr. Basil Cochrane, at 29, Portman-square. He made love to her and offered her marriage. He asked her to be privately married, and to keep the marriage secret, as his uncle had promised him a large fortune if he married another lady. She refused; but, on his being taken ill, he sent her, begging her to walk opposite his uncle's house, as he was dying. She complied with the request, and on his being lifted to the window, the sight of his corpse-like form and face softened her heart, and she consented to a private marriage. Here Lady Dundonald became much agitated, and said she could not sit there to vindicate the conduct of that great man who was the hero of a hundred fights. It was, she said, impossible that he could have done wrong in the matter, and he was incapable of the deception which the world—who it was she knew not—imputed to him; such a good, such a great man, who could have ruled upon the waters; and it was too much that she, his wife, should have to sit there and vindicate his honour. She had followed the fortunes of that great man; she had stood with him on the battle-deck, where she had seen his men fall around him, and she herself fired a gun to save the life and honour of her husband, and was ready to do it again. He was a glory to the nation to which he belonged, and there was no member of the family of Dundonald who should not feel proud of him. Her Ladyship then proceeded to say that she and her late husband went to Scotland in a carriage, attended by her maid and her husband's man, and, on their arrival at Annan on the 8th of August, 1812, they went to the Queensberry Arms Hotel, where Lord Cochrane wrote out a paper and she copied out another, which they signed. They ran as follows:—

"I, Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, of the kingdom of Scotland, being desirous, for particular reasons, to avoid a public marriage, do hereby acknowledge and receive Catherine Corbett Barnes as my lawful wife."

"COCHRANE."

"I, Catherine Corbett Barnes, of the parish of Marylebone, county of Middlesex, do accept and declare Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, to be my lawful husband, promising faithfully to keep secret this deed of marriage until I shall be permitted in writing under the hand of my accepted husband to disclose the same."

"CATHERINE CORBETT BARNES."

"Done at Queensberry Arms, in the town and parish of Annan, in the county of Dumfries, in the kingdom of Scotland, the 8th day of August, 1812."

"Anne Moxam—Richard Carter."

Lord Cochrane told Carter that he had come there to be married. He also told her that the marriage was legal. He left for London immediately, scarcely stopping for refreshment. She returned on the 10th, when she went to her aunt's house, where she remained until the 18th, when she went with Lord Cochrane to the Isle of Wight, where they stayed two months, and she lived with him from that time until his death. They were afterwards regularly married in England and in Edinburgh.

By the Attorney-General—She recognised her own writing, although it was fifty years ago since she wrote it. It had been in the hands of Lord Dundonald's lawyer ever since, as far as she knew, and she had only seen it once since; that was in 1814, on the occasion of her son's marriage. She was aware that Mr. Basil Cochrane, on the 12th of August, was married four days after her own marriage. Lord Cochrane left her suddenly, in order to be present at his uncle's marriage. Lord Brougham was consulted on the marriage-deed, and he said it was perfectly binding. Lord Cochrane had several country houses in England and some property in Scotland. In consequence of certain circumstances, in 1814 he sold his property. After his release from prison he took him to Dover, and they embarked in an open boat for Boulogne, standing up throughout a cold night during their passage. She had discharged her maid Moxam, in 1815, and she heard she had died thirty years ago. Her cousin was informed of her marriage. She was not introduced to her husband's family until after the English marriage, when they received her and behaved in the most kind manner to her.

Mr. Heard, Sir J. H. Maxwell, and Mr. Bevan proved that Lord Dundonald's family had recognised the Scotch marriage, and that he himself always considered it valid.

Mr. Archbold, on behalf of Captain Cochrane, prayed that Mr. William Jackson, the husband of Lady Dundonald's aunt, might be examined by commission, as he was bedridden.

Their Lordships granted the application, and the further hearing was adjourned.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It is stated that the Austrian Government has made a last effort to effect a reconciliation with Hungary. M. Deak has been consulted on the programme which should serve as the basis of a compromise and lead to the meeting of the Hungarian Diet. That gentleman, as his only reply, reminded the Government of the sense of his report to the last Diet, which is in itself a programme, and even that of the majority of the country. He recommended the Government to put an end to a provisional state of things; to re-establish the representative assemblies of the Comitats in their constitutional rights, and to attempt an accord with the Diet—new or old—which ought to be convoked without delay. It is not yet known whether this advice will be adopted by the Austrian Cabinet, which, however, is generally believed to be anxious to terminate the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

THE COST OF OBLIGING A DUKE.—A few figures extracted from official sources will serve to convince how much the public interests have already suffered in consequence of the amiable anxiety of the officials of the Treasury and at the Woods and Forests to oblige the Duke of Buccleuch at the public expense. The exigencies of the public service requiring that extensive public offices should be built in the immediate neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament, three successive Chancellors of the Exchequer recorded their opinion that the site of Montagu House, with its river frontage, afforded by far the most eligible site for such buildings, and they successively refused for that reason to renew the lease of it to the Duke of Buccleuch. Nevertheless, as we have shown in a former article, that lease was renewed in 1852, by some unknown agency, on terms extravagantly favourable to the noble lessee, and, consequently, as extravagantly disadvantageous to the public. Mr. Gore, of the Woods and Forests, appears to have been the prime mover in the business; Mr. Pennethorne, also of the Woods and Forests, valuing the land, and Mr. Gore receiving his attestation that the valuation was a fair one. By these means more than an acre and a quarter of land with a river frontage was secured to the Duke for ninety-nine years from 1856, at an annual rental of £250, which may be said to represent a capital sum of £20,000. But at that very moment the public were buying up other land in the immediate neighbourhood of Montagu House for the site of the new Foreign Office, and we believe it will be found that that land, without any river frontage, was paid for at the rate of £100,000 an acre, more than five times the price at which Messrs. Gore and Pennethorne had just secured the site of Montagu House to the Duke of Buccleuch. Nor is this all. In front of the Crown property on the bank of the river, which has been thus flagrant jobbed away, the operation of the Thames Embankment Bill will reclaim no less than five acres and a half of land which would have been admirably adapted for the erection of public offices had not the lease of Montagu House been renewed. As it is, this reclaimed land will for the next century be available for no useful purpose whatever, and must be parcelled out among the Crown lessees, at a low rent, to augment their pleasure-grounds. If we, the public, have, as we certainly shall have, to purchase an equal quantity of land in the immediate neighbourhood, we shall have to pay for it at least half a million sterling. And this enormous and unnecessary outlay will have been incurred solely in consequence of the intimate and friendly relations existing between the Duke of Buccleuch and the permanent officials at the Treasury and the Woods and Forests.

THE ABANDONMENT OF CORINTH BY THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

Our Engraving represents one of the scenes which have been too frequent during the conflict in America—one, too, which, occurring so lately, seemed to presage events vastly different from those which have distinguished the efforts of the Confederates. It will be remembered that during the two months which followed the sanguinary struggle at Pittsburg Landing the Northern army, under the command of General Halleck, and the Southern forces, under General Beauregard, continued at no greater distance from each other than three miles. Indeed, neither General would give battle until he was quite certain of receiving timely reinforcements of those troops which were coming on to join the main body. Finally, however, it was said that Price and Van Dorn had arrived at Corinth with 30,000 volunteers. These volunteers were asserted to be in the most pitiable condition—

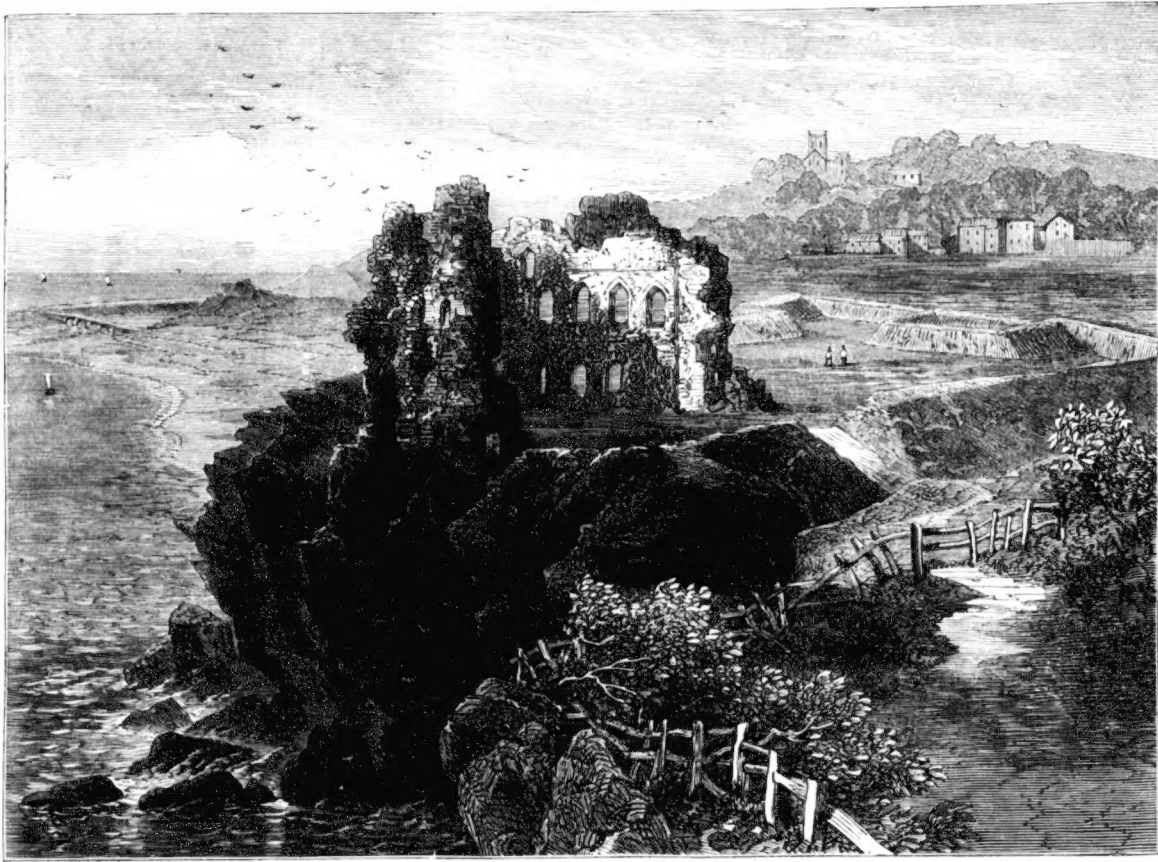
THE DEFENCES OF PORTLAND HARBOUR.

harassed, famished, half clad, shoeless, almost without arms; but these troops had many of them been tried by the long and rough campaign in Missouri and Arkansas.

General Beauregard ordered them several days' rest, and placed them behind the advanced guard of his forces. Meanwhile it was rumoured that the Confederate chiefs intended to give battle on the 1st of June.

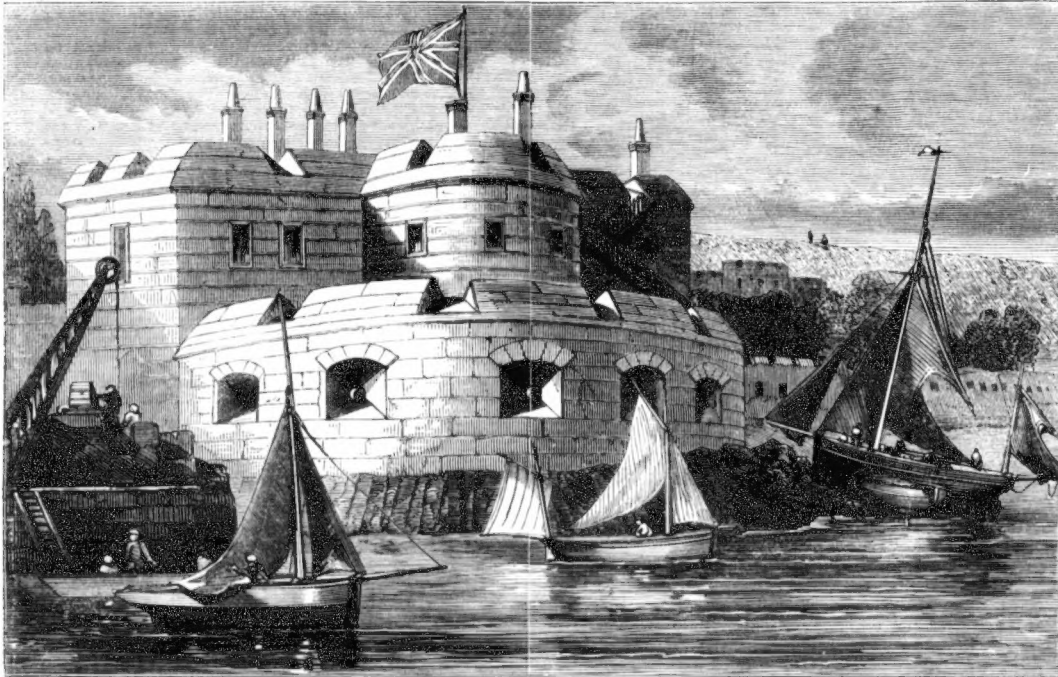
During the night of the 29th of May a great movement was observed in the Federal camp upon the railway to Cornith, and, persuaded that he would have to maintain a fierce conflict, General Halleck took every precaution to be the first to attack. Early the next morning he commenced his march and encountered only a few Confederate detachments who replied but feebly to the terrible fire which was directed against them. That night he encamped his army near the earthworks and fortifications of the enemy, and as he began to believe that Beauregard, who was marvellously clever at retreat, might still upset all his plans, ordered General Pope to push on towards Cornith.

That city, however, had been abandoned already, and contained only women, children, and old men. Three parts of the houses were burnt down, as well as the railway station and the public buildings. The Confederates had destroyed all that they could not carry away.

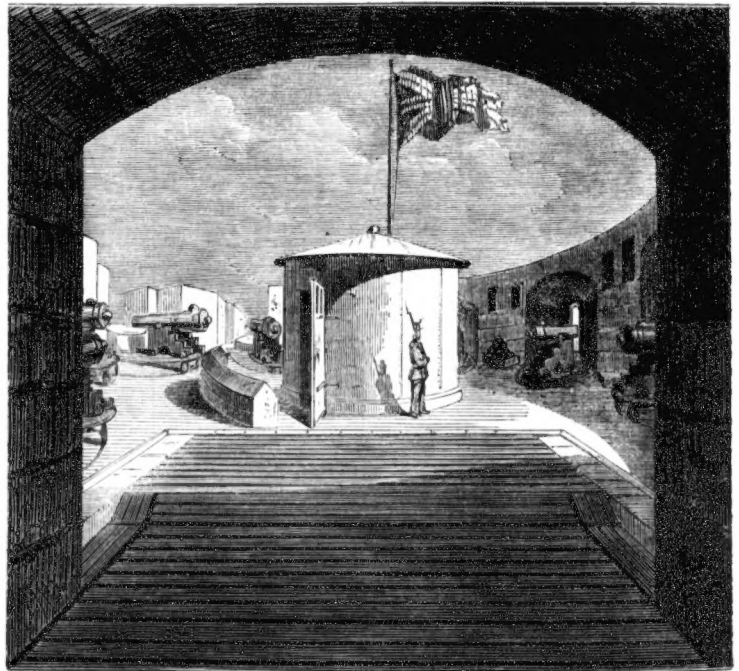


SANDESFORT CASTLE, WEYMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 217.

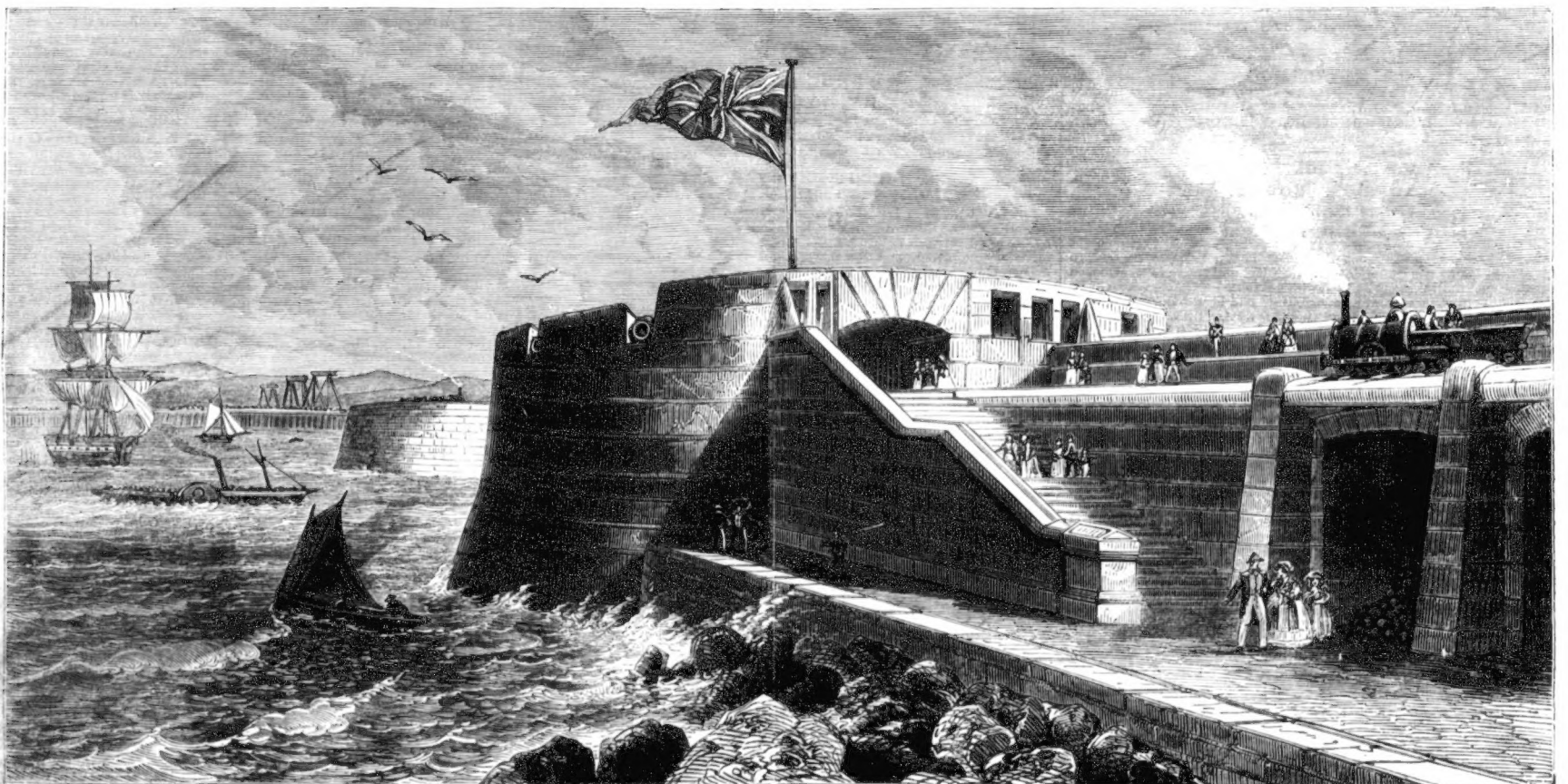
Widely different versions have been given of the way in which the Confederates retreated; General Halleck reporting that the roads and woods were strewn with arms, havresacks, and uniforms; and that 10,000 prisoners and 15,000 stands of arms had been captured. General Beauregard, on the contrary, positively contradicted this statement, asserting that his loss in men, arms, and stores was trifling, nothing being left that was worth carrying away. The complete mystification of the Northern General as to what had become of the army opposed to him would seem to indicate that no such confusion as that asserted had characterised the retreat of the Confederates; and that, in fact, Beauregard not only completely outgeneralled but completely hoodwinked his opponent as to his movements. The object of this strategy on the part of the Southern General is plain enough if it be true, as is generally believed, that he and a large portion of his army were present in the battles which resulted in General McClellan's defeat before Richmond. The object of the Confederate commanders for some time past has clearly been to induce the Federals to scatter their forces over widely-distant tracts of country, and then, by rapid movements, to concentrate the Southern troops at Richmond and to crush McClellan; and in this strategy they have confessedly been tolerably successful.



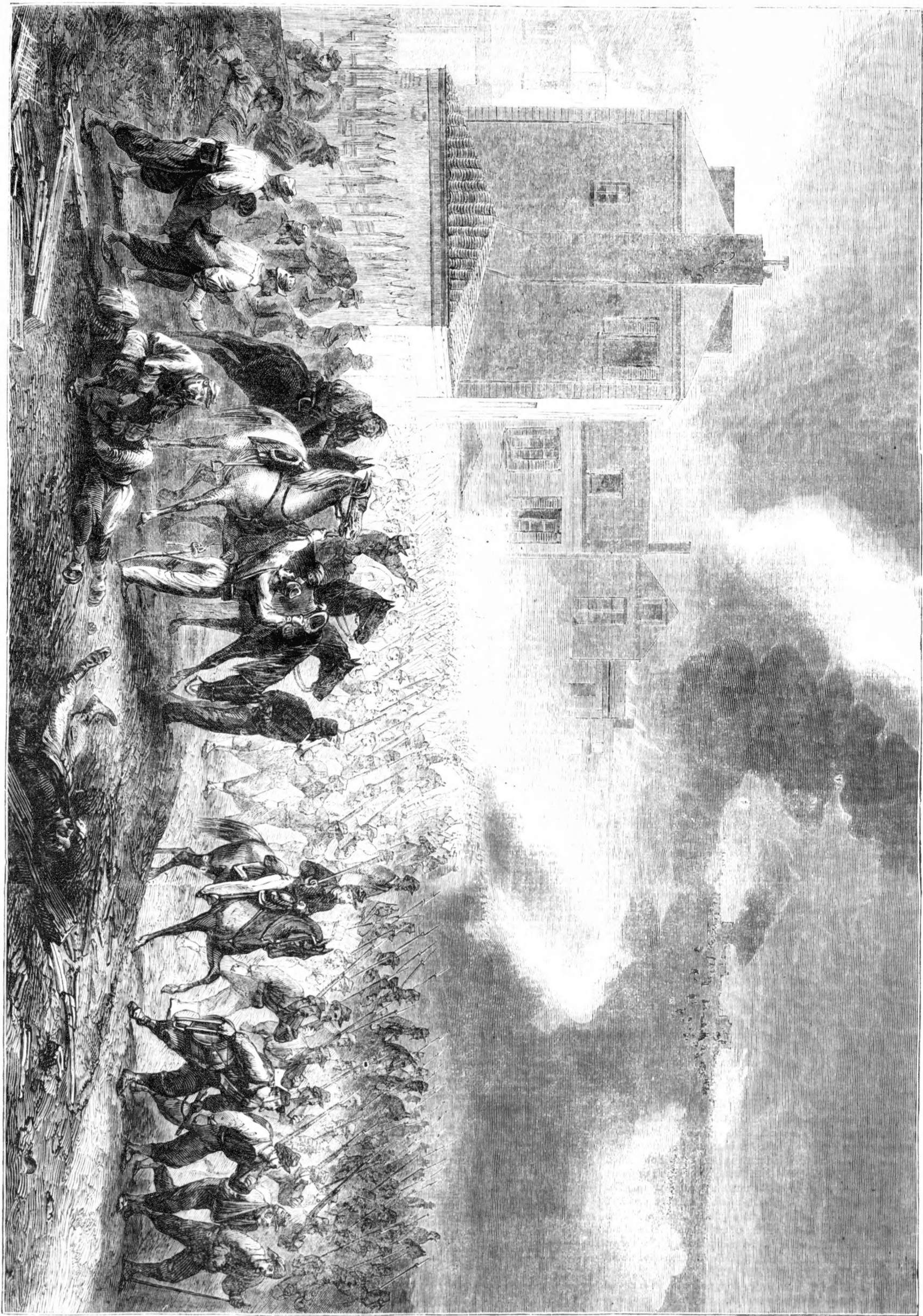
PORTLAND CASTLE.



INTERIOR OF THE INNER, OR NO. 1, BASTION, PORTLAND BREAKWATER.



PORTLAND ROADS AND THE BREAKWATER FROM THE INNER, OR NO. 1, BASTION.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—ABANDONMENT OF CHURCH BY THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY — STANLEY.)

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

PARLIAMENT AND THE NEW GAME BILL.

IN politics, as in some other sciences, the student may often be startled by certain abnormal developments which appear to indicate a temporary, occasionally a sudden, deviation from known and established rules. The American War, for instance, in the midst of the regrets which it has occasioned, has aroused some feeling of astonishment at the utterly illogical character of its wickedness and the political insanity which marks its prosecution.

At the present moment, in our English House of Commons, at the evening of the Session, in the midst of one of the saddest calamities that has ever befallen the nation, with our supplies of cotton stopped and our manufacturing industry in a state of starvation, our representatives are engaged night after night in passing clauses of a bill intended to put a stop to the unlicensed destruction of game. We admit at once that electors cannot expect their representatives to be for ever talking about, or legislating for, a crisis, however imminent and important that may be. We confess also to having but small sympathy with poachers. But, nevertheless, the perusal of the daily reports of the proceedings in the Lower House has certainly taken us by surprise. Had the matter even been discussed with that deference to decorum and common sense which the public has been trained to expect from Parliament, the result would have been less astonishing, in spite of the evident want of opportuneness in the subject. But, so far from this being the case, we find that a bill, entitled the "Night-poaching Prevention Bill," has been so altered as to enforce the aid of the police in preventing poaching in broad day; that, upon the attention of the House being called to this, an amendment based upon the discovery of the error was negatived by a considerable majority; next, that upon its being pointed out that the interpretation clause defined game as including pheasants' eggs, than which definition the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, declared he had never met with anything so ridiculous, a proposition for an amendment was not only lost, but the announcement of the numbers "was received with cheers," as though a triumph over the proprieties of the English language were a glorious thing. Then another amendment was proposed to the effect that nothing in the Act should authorise the search of any female; and, although this appeared so reasonable that it was at once confessed to be unobjectionable, it was subsequently defeated by a larger majority than either of the others. An amendment omitting Ireland from the effect of the bill, on the apparently reasonable ground that there was literally no game in Ireland, was also negatived triumphantly. When, finally, it was shown that the enactment was couched in vile phraseology, obnoxious to grammatical rules, and that one clause especially was so worded as to be incomprehensible, an announcement that that particular clause had been drawn up by the Lord Chancellor was held sufficient to stop further comment and to elicit "loud laughter."

All this strikes us, as thoroughly impartial observers, as being particularly lamentable. We repeat, we have no sympathy with the poachers. We have as little, or less, with one or two of the Radical members, to whose irrational talk, bad invective, and stupidly futile opposition we perhaps owe the reckless style in which this discussion has been overridden by a majority. But we cannot avoid remarking, as a matter of deep regret, upon the manner at least in which this bill has been carried to its present stage; neither can we avoid a grave suspicion of the probable tendency of an enactment forced upon us with so little regard to decency, to argument, and to the probable feelings of the outside public. It is impossible not to notice the warmth with which our "honourable gentlemen" legislate when the matter is one exclusively concerning the pleasures and the luxuries of their own class. Beyond that pale the British public may go starve or hang, or be garrotted, which comes to much the same thing. Let Lancashire starve, let every London pedestrian run the risk of strangulation, and the House will quietly meet a Villiers motion with almost empty benches, and will only think about stopping marauders when a representative of the sleepy, senile portion of the electors gets half-murdered opposite his own club.

It is somewhat curious to notice how, as if with an educated sense of propriety, the great Parliamentary names have kept themselves out of this miserable piece of haphazard, head-over-heels piece of legislation. Sir George Grey has interfered only to attempt to call the attention of the House to certain exigencies of moderation and common sense. Sir Joseph Paxton has striven to carry one or two amendments to render the Act more practicable and less disgraceful; and Mr. Butt has attempted to render it at least intelligible. But all these

efforts appear to have been thrown away. The result will be, if we mistake not, that this bill, if passed, will defeat itself by the incongruity, incomprehensibility, and fatidic tyranny of its provisions. But the public will do well to keep a watchful eye upon those so-called representatives who, in the time of England's sorest need, have frittered away at the close of a Session the precious hours of debate upon a subject solely affecting the sports and pastimes of the wealthier classes, and who, intrusted with the honourable duty of legislating for the country, have taken advantage of their privileges to legislate for their own selfish interests.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER is the time at present fixed for the Queen to be in Germany.

THE BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS LEOPOLDINE of Baden, with Prince de Hohenlohe Langenburg took place on the 23rd ult. at Riehlshausen.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has presented fine specimens of Gobelin and Beauvais tapestry to the South Kensington Museum.

EARL GRANVILLE is to be married to Mrs. Gosling, the accomplished widow of the banker.

THE RIGHT HON. T. B. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT, M.P., is rapidly recovering from his recent alarming attack of illness.

MR. DISRAELI paired in favour of the second reading of the Night-poaching Prevention Bill with Mr. Gladstone against.

A BEAUTIFUL STAINED-GLASS WINDOW is now being fitted up in Westminster Abbey in memory of the late Robert Stephenson, the engineer.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has been obliged to leave town for a few days in consequence of illness. The Bishop has gone into Somersetshire.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA is at present making a tour of some of the towns in the Baltic provinces. On the 21st ult. his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, entered Riga, amidst great rejoicing on the part of the inhabitants, who had decorated their houses and the public buildings.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM COCHRAN, K.C.B., the Governor of Gibraltar, has arrived in England on leave of absence.

THE MINISTERIAL FISH DINNER, previous to the close of the Session, took place on Wednesday, at the Tratalgar, Greenwich.

HIS HIGHNESS THE VICEROY OF EGYPT has sent £1000 to the fund for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE PRIMATE OF IRELAND were deposited in the cathedral at Armagh on Wednesday. The Lord Lieutenant and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen were present at the ceremony.

A COLossal GROUP OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AND HIS COMPANIONS was hoisted on a pedestal at Genoa on the 13th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND has lowered its rate of discount to 2 per cent, a rate lower than any which has obtained for the last ten years.

CAPT. BURNBY having resigned his seat in Parliament for Carlisle, Mr. Paek Beresford has started as a candidate on what he terms "Unpledged Conservative" principles.

A MEMORIAL WINDOW in commemoration of Vincent Novello is about to be placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey.

A PEASANT aged 147 years is said to be living at Czadina, Moravia. He is a man of active habits.

MR. R. S. AYTOON, of Inchdairnie, a Liberal, has been returned without opposition for the Kirkcaldy burghs.

A GENTLEMAN LANDED A PIKE, weighing seven pounds, from the Isla the cluer day, with a rifle bullet in its maw.

A DUEL WITH SWORDS took place last week at the barracks at Bercy between two corporals of the 89th Regiment of the Line. One of them received a thrust in the side, and was immediately conveyed to the military hospital of the Val-de-Grâce.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY have voted £21 from their profits in aid of their distressed fellow-workmen.

AN ENGLISHMAN NAMED RUDD has been sentenced to be hanged at Calcutta for shooting a native in the Punjab.

A LITERARY LOAN attempted to be raised by M. de Lamartine not having succeeded, he now proposes to start a lottery, for which he has obtained the authorisation of the Minister of the Interior, the sum to be raised being one million francs. The price of the tickets has been fixed at 25c.

ABOUT £5000 have been collected in Bombay for the Lancashire operatives. £2000 of that sum were given by native merchants.

AFTER mature consideration the Lords of the Admiralty have decided upon adhering to the plans originally agreed upon for the construction of the armour-plated iron ships Agincourt, Minotaur, and Northumberland, and that they are to be armed with plates 5½ in. thick on a teak backing of 3 in.

M. THIERS has completed his great work, "L'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire." The twentieth and last volume is about to appear. It is stated that M. Thiers has made a treaty with his publishers for a history of the Restoration.

IT IS REMOVED THAT MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL, member for Tralee, having been appointed a Queen's messenger, is about to vacate his seat for the borough, and that Mr. O'Hagan, Attorney-General for Ireland, is a candidate.

THE PORT OF MAZATLAN, on the west coast of Mexico, was blockaded, on the 28th of May, by the frigate Bayonnais, belonging to the French Imperial Navy.

IT APPEARS FROM A RETURN JUST ISSUED that the charges defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer on account of the colony of Ceylon during the five years ending Dec. 31, 1859, were as follow:—Civil charges, £800; military, £125,670; and naval, £61,972: making a total of £188,442.

SIR CULLING BARDLEY, Bart., has resigned the presidency of the Evangelical Alliance, which he has held for a long series of years, and the duties of which he has always most energetically discharged. Failing health is one of the reasons assigned for the step thus taken.

THE DAY FIXED FOR THE MARRIAGE OF MARIA PIA, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, is the 16th of October next, which is the anniversary of her birth. She will make her entry into Lisbon on the 31st of the same month, which is the anniversary of the birth of her intended husband, the King of Portugal.

THE POLICE OF NAPLES attempted to put an end to a fight between two English sailors, when the combatants attacked them. The police, numerous as they were, could not capture the two sailors, who fought back to back, and kept the "benks" at bay until a detachment of soldiers with fixed bayonets put an end to the contest and escorted the combatants to the office of the commissary of police.

THE LORCHA CENTAUR, from a west coast port to Macao, was attacked by pirates on the 4th of June, and the master murdered and cargo taken out. A Hong-Kong boat, on her way to Canton, was attacked by pirates in the Cuming Moon Pass on the 2nd of May, but, assistance heaving in sight, they made off, after murdering nine of the crew.

THE VIENNA JOURNALS state that the ex-King of Naples has just purchased near the Austrian capital, for 195,000*l.*, the place of amusement called the "New World." The works necessary to convert it into a comfortable villa are to be commenced in a few days, and, according to the orders given, is to be completed by the 1st of January, 1863.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY has given notice that he will continue the prosecution of the Rev. Rowland Williams in the Court of Arches for the share he took in writing the "Essays and Reviews." The "reformed articles" have been presented to the Court, and a month has been given to Dr. Williams to prepare an answer.

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY OF COMMERCE concluded between Belgium and Eng and has been presented to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives. In substance the treaty ratifies the complete assimilation of the two flags in all national relations and transactions and the reciprocal suppression of transit duties.

FEMALE LUCK.—The criminal returns of 1861 show that women were as successful as usual in getting out of trouble. Of the persons charged summarily before the magistrates, 70 in every 100 of the men were convicted, but only 55 in 100 of the women. Of the persons apprehended for graver indictable offences, 41 in every 100 of the women were discharged by the magistrates, but barely 30 of the men. Juries were, it is believed, as lenient to the women who, after this preliminary sifting, were sent for trial; but, by a strange omission in the returns year after year, no similar account is given of these final results.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES OF THE INUNDATION IN THE FENS.—The adaptation of photography to preserving distinct pictorial records of remarkable public events is one of the most valuable services to which the art can be applied, and we do not remember to have seen any better application of this useful quality than in the series of instantaneous stereographs representing various points of interest during the great inundation in the fens. These photographs, which are published by Mr. C. E. Elliott, of Aldermanbury Postern, include views not only of some of the most striking scenes of the ruin and devastation caused by the flood, but of the cofferdam under the various aspects best calculated to give a distinct idea of the real nature of that interesting work. The finish of these photographs is remarkable, and in the case of those showing the engineering operations the clearness of detail is (considering the manner in which they were taken) absolutely marvellous.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE *Observer* of Sunday last announced, apparently on authority, that the House of Commons would adjourn on Wednesday for a few days, and that Parliament would certainly be prorogued on Tuesday; but the House of Commons did not adjourn on Wednesday, neither is it at this moment certain that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday. The impression is that Thursday will be the day; but it is uncertain at present, though before the ILLUSTRATED TIMES shall see the light the day may be definitively fixed. Usually the day is fixed and known at least a week beforehand. The cause of the uncertainty this year is the Union Relief Bill a Bill to enable the parishes in Lancashire and Cheshire to meet the exigencies in the cotton districts. There is no opposition to this measure, but it requires mature consideration, may be altered in the Lords, and, in that case, must come back to the Commons; and until this bill shall be finally settled and passed, the two Houses cannot be prorogued. There is no other measure that will hold Parliament when that has been passed.

The poaching bill has been so mangled and changed, and has become so complex and unintelligible by the mauling, that I should fancy its best friends would not be sorry if some accident should give it a quietus for this Session. Legislation on this subject may be necessary; but such hurried legislation as this, when the House of Commons is in a white heat of passion, cannot lead to good. As the bill stands, eggs are game; and rabbits—not only English rabbits, but the half million of Ostend rabbits which annually come over the water—will be subject to all the provisions of the bill. Just imagine the wildness of passion that could enact that every man, woman, or child in possession, or supposed to be in possession, of an Ostend rabbit, purchased for a Sunday dinner, shall be liable to be stopped by a policeman and searched! But so it will be if this audacious bill should be passed as it now stands. It is a curious fact, and one which shows how little prepared the promoters of this measure were for the calm and deliberate consideration of the subject, that they were positively ignorant that any rabbits are imported. Again, boys we know are fond of keeping rabbits; but if this bill should pass it is obvious that they can keep them no longer, for no exception is made in favour of tame rabbits. What will the lads say to this laid amongst their rabbit-hutches?

The Rev. Henry Drury, Chaplain to the House of Commons, is appointed Archdeacon of Wiltshire. When this appointment was announced, the public jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Drury would resign his chaplainship; but Mr. Drury, it seems, has no inclination to do anything of the sort. He means to hold both these pieces of preferment; but how he is to pray daily in the House for six months and perform the archdeaconal duties of so large a county as Wiltshire passes my comprehension. Perhaps, however, his more will be this—to keep the chaplainship during the vacation, when there will be no duties, and resign when the duties shall again commence. Well, I do not see much to blame in such a course. There may be, perhaps, a little too much of worldly wisdom in it. Still, as times go, it may pass muster.

Your readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Pilkington is sufficiently recovered from the savage assault which was made upon him to appear in the House of Commons. Apropos, Mr. Alderman Kershaw, Mr. Pilkington's personal friend, and fellow-lodger at the Queen's Hotel, has put the name of his firm down upon the subscription list for the relief of distress in the cotton districts for a thousand pounds. This, considering that Mr. Kershaw suffers severely himself from the stoppage of trade, must, I think, be considered a handsome subscription.

Readers of the *Times* who recollect the great dinner question, discussed in the columns of that journal some two years since, may also remember that the controversy was started by one "G. H. M.," who wrote in utter depreciation of our English style of cookery, and who was hyperbolically eloquent on the merits of the Russian dinner. There is no doubt that "G. H. M.," though occasionally ridiculous from his adulation of his stomach, is a master in matters of culinary taste. This has been recently proved by the banquet given to Mr. Reibach, at Willis's Rooms, which was superintended by him, and the success of which is entirely due to his care. This banquet is supposed to have been the most perfect public dinner ever served in England. From the *menu* I call two of "G. H. M.'s" most delicious bits. Instructions and advice which actually appeared in print—"Here dry champagne is preferable;" "No champagne will be allowed with the ducklings." It is to be regretted that the number of monthlings into which the salmon and cutlets were to be subdivided was not stated.

The usual soiree at the Academy preparatory to the final closing of the exhibition took place on Wednesday. The Society of British Artists close their gallery this day (Saturday), the Water-Colour Society this day week. On the other hand, Herr Lessing's magnificent picture of the "Martyrdom of John Huss," well known from engravings in this country, is on view at the Egyptian Hall; and Mr. Bedford's capital selection of photographs taken while accompanying the Prince of Wales in his recent tour in the Holy Land are still to be seen at the German Gallery. As specimens of art, and as views of interesting localities, Mr. Bedford's collection is unrivalled. Mr. Frith's "Derby Day" and Mr. Leech's "Sketches in Oil" still attract thousands.

The theatres next Christmas will be unable to boast any of the beautiful scenery of Mr. Telbin. This gentleman started on Tuesday morning for a professional tour in Egypt and the Desert, and will be away more than three months.

A recent flying visit to Stratford-upon-Avon has shown me clearly which side to take in a contest there raging. On the Shakspere ground, immediately contiguous to New Place, is the theatre which a portion of the Shakespeare committee are anxious to raze to the earth, while another portion elevates its hands in pious horror at the idea of destroying a Stratford theatre standing on such hallowed ground. Now, the Stratford theatre proves, on inspection, to be antique to the extent of about thirty years, to be a hideous red brick building of the "Ebenezer" order of architecture, and to be already "desecrated," so far as its stage portion is concerned, by being tunned into the borough court. There is no stage, no raised platform; the pit benches are gone, and in their place are to be seen but a few chairs, with unconsecutive-printed member-tickets on them, reminding one at once of dull lectures and dreary entertainments. The semicircle of boxes, the ghastly tawdry old "dress circle" of the provincial theatre still remains, and it does not require a great effort to imagine, seated there, the young officer who was supposed to entertain a passion for Miss Suevellice, or Arthur Pendennis glowering at F. Theringing. The place is wretched and dreary in the extreme; it has not the smallest claim to antiquity, and should be swept away as soon as possible. The excavations at New Place are proceeding, but the results, as yet, do not seem very encouraging, the productions for the most part being decidedly Cloptonian instead of Shakespearean; indeed, with the exception of some old tobacco pipes and a battered Elizabethan-looking candle-socket, there is nothing that seems to savour indubitably of "the period." The Stratford portrait, which, after having been in the possession of the family of Mr. W. O. Hunt, the well-known antiquary of Stratford, for upwards of a hundred years, was recently cleaned by Mr. Simon Collins, and was exhibited in London last spring twelvemonth, has been presented to the committee by Mr. Hunt, and is now mounted in a handsome wooden frame, part of the old structure of Shakespeare's house, inclosed in a fireproof safe, and stands in the birthplace. This picture has undergone an immense amount of criticism; but to my mind, though undoubtedly an old picture, it has not the appearance of having been painted from the person, but is rather a reminiscence of the bust in the church. If this be a correct idea, and it is one maintained by many good authorities, it seems a pity that the sum of three thousand guineas said to have been offered for it by a Mr. Mathews had not been accepted, and the proceeds applied to other purposes of the kind. The restorations recently effected in the birthplace have been made in excellent taste, and cannot be too highly commended.

THE GAME LAWS.—Last year there were 8483 offences against the game laws brought before the magistrates, being an increase of 273 per cent on the preceding year, and nearly 10 per cent as compared with the average of the last ten years. Of the offences committed last year 7629 were for trespassing in the daytime in pursuit of game, 823 for night-poaching and destroying game, and 31 for illegally selling or buying game.

Literature.

In the Forests of the Far East. By SPENCER ST. JOHN, F.R.S., &c. In 2 vols., 8vo. Illustrated. Smith, Elder, & Co.

Very seldom will be found so tempting an opportunity of quoting Goldsmith's celebrated criticism, that "the picture would have been better if the artist had taken better pains," than that given by the two massive volumes of Mr. Spencer St. John. Through having had many years' experience, having enjoyed the official position of her Majesty's Consul-General for the "Great Island," a born traveller and adventurer, and as fond of keeping a diary as a lieutenant in a quarrelsome regiment, Mr. St. John has yet put his materials together in so leisurely a fashion that the reader can but become confused, bewildered, angry. It is not always possible to know if the author is on the mainland (as it may be called) or on our English settlement of Labuan, or cruising amidst the local archipelago. We think he is on Labuan, when, in a trice, there is indisputable evidence that he is on a raft, or in a small steamer belonging to nobody knows whom, or possibly he is the guest of a British captain on board a man-of-war. The dates are given in a style admirably adapted to general conversation or the offices of social life, but they scarcely accord with the precision requisite for a serious narrative. They generally consist of such records of the flight of Time as "to-day" or "about a week ago." There is sometimes, say "September 10th," at the head of a new chapter of the diary; but it is impossible to refer back in order to fix a chronological idea. As for years, the information is very exigent. They seem to have been shaken up like pool balls in a basket, and it is ten to one which colour comes out first. Up to the very last page of vol. 2 it appeared quite uncertain whether poor old 1818 had become

Portion and parcel of the dreadful past.

It was quite possible that he would once more trouble this earthly scene. The trapdoor in the "Vision of Mirza" is nothing to it. An explanation before the latter half of the second volume, that the frequently mentioned Captain Brooke was not Sir James Brooke, but his nephew, would have saved much embarrassment to those who remember the important events described in Captain (now Admiral) Keppel's "Dido's Expedition to Borneo in 1818," published in 1816. But there the faults of the book cease; unless it may be objected that the narrative is somewhat tediously minute.

The events succeeding the blow given to piracy by the Dido and the Royalist are sufficiently well known. Sir James Brooke was made Rajah of the province which he had so materially helped to conquer; and his wise rule, interrupted by the short-lived attack of the Chinese in 1857, has in a great measure civilised the native tribes, and made the country a fine and fresh field for the merchant world and the adventurers. Mr. St. John appears to have joined the Rajah in 1818, was made Consul General, and during the interval of being transferred to Hayti as Chargé d'Affaires, has arranged his MSS. of forest life for the English reader. The volumes will be found of a higher order of merit than that expressed by the word "readable." Mr. St. John is a penetrative European. To adopt Keat's "Daisy," he has looked where no one dared and stared where none stared. He has compared dialects and given many specimens—confusing enough, but useful if the book should tempt the traveller. But the wretched confusion of dates, the utter absence of order, makes it impossible to give anything resembling a fair description of what is unnecessarily diffuse and egotistical.

Borneo is the very place whence should have sprung our English proverb, "Two heads are better than one." Because the chances are (though not so bad as they were) that, with only the usual allowance of capital to the human column, the traveller may soon find himself a useless animal. The natives like heads, and take them as trophies in preference to anything else; and the Dyak takes heads, very cleverly, with one blow of the sword. A head being a point of honour, he will take that of his enemy as soon as possible; but, being naturally impatient, he not infrequently goes out and comes back with the head of his friend. But the Sultan punishes this by a fine. However, during the last twenty years this savage fashion has materially lost ground; although piracy still flourishes, and is constantly accompanied by murder on a wholesale scale. In many other matters whether we consider them as evidence of civilisation is scarcely to the point) they are singularly inhuman. They divorce, and legally, with a swift capacity which Sir Cresswell himself might envy. If, on the night of the marriage day, the bride or bridegroom be taken by a fowl singing to the left, divorce issues next morning. It is contrary to custom for a man to marry a first cousin, they being looked on as sisters. No marriage is allowed with aunt or niece, and the wife's sister question remains open; but still, uncles and nephews occasionally transgress, and parental consent will secure the sister of the lost one. The natives are fond of pork. They are superstitious; but, perhaps, scarcely more so than a good proportion of our own provincial servant girls or farm labourers. Indeed, all English classes may be included, for the highest indulge in peculiar beliefs, but generally have the good sense to conceal them. The Dyaks and the Malays must not be confused together, although they are always mingling. The latter are more civilised, that is to say, they have softer manners, murder less, and make better traders. But the local Governors sometimes force trade—sending a gong which the tribe must purchase at a high figure; then two more; and if the tribe be caught purchasing a gong from any other source the oppression would be at once doubled. And yet, as a rule, and especially the Malays, they are praised for their scrupulous honesty. The Sea Dyaks prefer male children, naturally; and they know very well what is good for them. The more mischievous and boisterous they are when young the better are the parents pleased. "The observation, 'He is very wicked,' is their highest praise," says Mr. St. John; but this, we suspect, to be a figure of speech analogous to our own English idiom, "A young Turk," which is to be heard in every nursery where bold and open-hearted men are being reared. Parents and children, brothers and sisters, are rarely quarrel. When they do, it is from having married into a family with whom they may afterwards have some dispute about land. Many of these points of manners and customs strongly remind us of England in the nineteenth century; but then the monkey and the gorilla remind us of man, and the pacific wombat looks like a grizzly bear in miniature.

Perhaps nothing very refined can at present be expected from a country abounding in such natural peculiarities and monstrosities. There is no denying the truth and the possibility of the floating islands described by Mr. St. John; but for the future society should be less incredulous on the subject of Prince Hussein's sailing carpet, in the "Arabian Nights."

Twenty years ago Mr. George Cruikshank drew a quaint sketch of a gentleman "standing a march" over an alligator—simply riding on his back as the best means of avoiding the animal's attack. In Borneo it is the very custom, as also to fish for him like a roach or dace, of course baiting with a piece of pork or a deviled dog or monkey, as opportunity may offer. Alligators twenty-four feet long are not uncommon, and horn-constructors are known to measure thirty-seven feet. The boas fight with the wild hogs, who generally have the better of the battle, although they sometimes suffer the loss of a tusk or two and a tail. Our French friends may be inclined to carry out their genius for colonisation in the "Forests of the Far East," when they learn that the frogs are on the average as large as dinner-plates; and that the young ladies actually "powder their hair with gold"—a practice which we imagined to be solely confined to the Empress Eugénie, according to the Oriental imagination of Mr. Robert Browning. "They have a custom in Sarawak which is rather curious. To insure good hair to their girls they throw gold dust on it, and then send the child out among the crowd, who with scissors endeavour to snip out the precious metal." This is, surely, as roundabout a fashion of getting the services of a coiffeur as the Chinese method of procuring roast pig described in Charles Lamb's immortal "Dissertation." Among so unreflecting a people it is not strange to find brutality and crime of all kinds. As "wreckers" they are worse than Cornishmen.

Tre, Pol, and Pen confine their delicate attention to the ship and its cargo; but the Dyak sells every black or white Jack into slavery, for slavery is a firm institution of the Borneo fighting tribes. But it is astonishing to find, amongst such ignorance and brutality, a vivid and poetical imagination which not infrequently gives to affairs mundane a lofty and celestial origin. Thus, according to Mr. St. John, in a passage too long to quote, a Dyak climbed a tree until he came amongst the Pleiades, who taught him to clear the forest by cutting and burning, to weed it, and to plant rice, of which they gave him a seed of three different kinds. The modern descendants of this Jack and the Beamsack (European again) to this day regulate their weeding, their sowing, and their cutting, and every operation of their harvest, by the position of the seven palpitating stars, still agitated at the loss of their little sister Electra. And yet these poetical wretches, who commit deeds the "cool atrocity of which makes the heart sick," until lately had no higher commercial ambition than a circulating medium of brass wire. They have the infatuated superstition of other Eastern nations, without paying to them much of the respect which lies in religious practice. With the same imaginative traditions they have advanced not one step towards the luxuriance and magnificence which everywhere else in the East is of older date than European barbarism. Except in China, nowhere is human life held so cheap; and, probably, nowhere else is it of so little value. But, amongst all the stupidities and grossness which so far more than balance the graceful imagination of these savages, it is gratifying to know that the errors are decreasing. Even missionaries appear to have a permanently beneficial effect—both Protestant and Catholic, and neither side envious. Head-hunting is almost abandoned, and European suits may be looked for soon. The century may come when the Borneans will have a Wicksteed or a Wellington of their own. Church-rates, income tax, and a good sound, strong, and ever-increasing rational debt will of course quickly follow, and the Dyaks and Malays will then have every right to be as tyrannical and aggressive as any of the civilised Western Powers. Already they burn the more obnoxious portions of the alligator at the hands of the common hangman. Some day they may have a ministry, and turn it out.

Before long we trust that the success of Mr. St. John's experiences may be witnessed at many dinner-tables in the form of a curry such as he describes. But Europeans must avoid such practices as shaving donkeys and painting them like zebras, however much it may please the local public; to avoid any attempt at "eating a soul" in a teacup; and to place no medical or superstitious reliance on the efficacy of English saliva mingled with the dinner rice of Dyak or Malay.

The Rifle in Cashmere: a Narrative of Shooting Expeditions in Ludak, Cashmere, Punjab, &c. By ARTHUR BRICKMAN, late of her Majesty's 91th Regiment. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Whether Mr. Brickman encountered any enemies of more importance than bears, and the many beasts with curious names who are to be found in Cashmere, does not appear; but after five years' service with the 91th he sold out, devoted himself to two years' sport, and, as a matter of course, lays the result before the public. The public will probably be highly amused with it; although, indeed, it has its defects. Almost every chapter is a repetition of the same incidents of slaughter. Mr. Brickman is a thorough sportsman, and evidently quite free from (to use a mild term) those exaggerations which afflict some active imaginations when there is but little chance of being found out. And so we cheerfully accept as all the truth of the stars the record of his successes against antelope, orial, Burra Singh, ibex, markhor, wild yak, ovis ammon, burrel, and such other small deer as abound on the beautiful mountain side. But it must be admitted that there is a sameness about the everlasting details which becomes intensely wearying, especially to the non-sporting sufferer. Of any one of these incidents it is quite unnecessary to give an account, although it is necessary to explain that the tediousness of which complaint has been made is considerably relieved by the author's style, or rather, we should say, the author's want of style; for indeed Mr. Brickman has none, unless we are to take for style a systematic adherence to the colloquial freedoms indulged in by gentlemen who would call themselves "jolly fellows," and would describe a pleasing entertainment as "no end of a lark." A book written on such terms "comes upon a London man like new-mown hay" after a season's literature of the pulpit or bombast. Mr. Brickman is certainly lively enough. He describes his servant in one felicitous sentence: "He used to pay about ten times a day, and was once tried for murdering some grain-dealers." Another servant is "immensely fond of chalking . . . possessing plenty of cheek . . . jolly little fellow . . . and with his weight in gold, pigtail and all." The author receives accounts of the Hunan and Saveris warfare, so, he says, "I read out the whole of the fight, putting 'conks' and 'mugs' into my best Hindustani." His faithful servant at last quits the service: "He let me to burn and bury the ashes of his grandmother, but did not seem very melancholy about the sad event, and told me how much better he meant to put on the old lady to make her blaze up quick on the funeral pile." These passages are evidences of a cheerful disposition, which is far more delicious to the constant reader than an ornate style. The reader of "The Rifle in Cashmere" may place firm reliance on all Mr. Brickman's advice concerning servants, costume, guns, tents, &c. He is evidently an experienced man on his own subject, and no better and familiar authority could be found. But his frequent employment of the Hindustani language will be found as embarrassing as it is unnecessary. The volume concludes with a sensible chapter on army reforms, and some reflections—no longer very new—on the Indian mutinies. His reforms are all on the popular side; and the natives are difficult to manage because they are, to a man, "such liars."

POST-OFFICE GRIEVANCES.—A general meeting of the employees of the Post Office was held on Tuesday evening, at the Cornhill room, Cornhill, City-road, for the purpose of considering the present position of the question affecting their grievances, consequent upon the re-division in the House of Commons. Several speakers having addressed the meeting resolutions were adopted to the effect that every exertion should be used to bring the grievances complained of more fully and effectually before the House in the coming session; and that, in consequence of a proposed motion by a committee of gentlemen between the Post Office employees and the Lords of the Treasury, it should be left to the discretion of the committee to act upon it if they think fit, but that they are now open, as they always had been, to any reasonable settlement of their grievances. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Cox, and Sir S. Northcote for their advocacy of the letter-carriers' cause in the House of Commons.

REFERENCE OF A CLERGYMAN FROM THE CHURCH.—The Rev. C. Neville, who recently resigned the Incumbency of Wickham and Thorney, in the diocese of Lincoln, has published a lengthy statement explaining his reasons for taking that personally momentous step. It appears that the rev. gentleman some time since informed the Bishop of Lincoln that it was his intention to resign his church preferment at the close of this year. "The present position," says Mr. Neville, "represents the exact state of religious knowledge in an age so barbarous and ignorant that poor helpless girls were run-d to death by Archbishops, old women were hung as witches by Judges on the bench, and 8000 clergymen were too illiterate to be allowed to preach. The confused and contradictory mass of theology contained in our Book of Common Prayer has been permitted to supersede the word of God in our national Church, and it becomes the duty of every man to consider whether or not he is justified in remaining in it. For my own part, I have no choice. . . . I gave my assent to the present Prayer-book on the faith of explanations to be found in the works of Paley, Wheatly, and Tomline, which were put in my hands by the Church herself. I signed my contract on the express understanding that actual assent to the Thirty-nine Articles was never expected of me; that in a well-known form of absolution the word 'sins' meant 'censures,' and, therefore, in our Church meant 'nothing'; that the Athanasian Creed was altogether a forgery, the damnable clauses very much to be lamented, and that there was no difference whatever in the condition of baptised and unbaptised infants who die in infancy. The revival of Church principles' has set aside these little-minded explanations, my contract has been fatally changed, and I contend that a court of equity ought to declare it void."

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR has just decided that soldiers may be placed, as in preceding years, at the disposal of farmers, at the request of the latter, to assist in getting in the harvest. Farmers in the neighbourhood of Paris have already applied for and obtained troops.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We have at last a plentiful summer weather. Already the benefit of the season is manifest. A large breadth of hay has been got in, and the corn is in a fine state. The wheat is beginning to change colour, and a few early crops are being commenced much earlier than was usual. The reports as to the crops are various, but generally favourable. It is asserted that the wheat has succeeded, but that the barley is very unfavourable, the ears are small, and the weather has been unusually high. The oats, however, are said to be in a fine state, and the thin plants, stands well up, and are not so much affected in ordinary years from storms, very little being likely to be seen. Barley and oats, promise well, the latter particularly, and as in this week a few plants of this grain standing six or eight inches high, the straw being as thick as a reed. Of course this is a most exceptional case, but, as a rule, the oats are looking uncommonly well. The potato disease has partially made its appearance, but to no great extent, and the present dry and hot weather will, it is to be hoped, prevent the spread of the evil.

THE CONTINENT.—The last few days of fine weather have caused more encouraging accounts to reach Paris about the harvest. With the exception of the districts of the Loire and the Angers, the accounts of the crops are such as to produce a more than average harvest on the whole. These last do not estimate the results of the harvest throughout France say the best of rye and oats are unusually full, whilst in many districts wheat will be exported for the foreign markets. The last week of warm sunny weather has brought about the good results. We also learn that the corn crops are very fine in Hungary and many parts of Germany; in fact, it is believed that the harvest throughout Europe generally will be satisfactory. The crops in Portugal, however, are said to be so short that it is expected the free admission of foreign grain will soon be required.

IRELAND. All the accounts which reach us by letter and through the local journals from every part of the country speak in the most sanguine tone of the prospects of the harvest. We have had a complaint from no quarter. The general sun-shine of the past week has greatly forwarded every description of cereal, and the usual record in the country papers is "grain looking extremely well." The hay crop has been got in favourably; the quality is good, and the yield large. The flax crop in the north is spoken of as particularly fine, and will prove this year highly remunerative. The late rains have impeded the progress of several minor crops, but the potatoes in very few districts show the least symptom of blight. The farmers are exceedingly hopeful, and look forward to something more than a good average harvest. The crop presents a remarkably fine appearance in the northern counties.

HOPS.—From the hop districts the accounts are somewhat varied. From Hertfordshire and Wiltshire the reports are unfavourable, but Kent and Sussex correspondents write hopefully. The plant has been this year singularly exempt from attacks of vermin or disease, and we hope we may therefore enjoy that it is in vegetable as in animal life—viz., that a healthy infancy and youth will probably result in a robust maturity.

THE VINERY AT THE EXHIBITION.—Honourable mention is due to the new feature of a vinery, just erected in the eastern annex refreshment-room, by Mr. James Ellis, formerly of the Grenadier in the two hemispheres of Chelsea and Melbourne, but now manager of the refreshment-room near the agricultural machines, under the contractor, M. Veillard. Here, under vine leaves and clustering grapes, the public are invited to test the quality and form their own opinion of the light continental wines from a single glass—of fair proportions; and a comely dame, in the costume of Langue-d'oc, deals out the grateful draughts of red Champagne, Meck, Maçon, Roussillon, and Bordeaux.

YANKEE BUSINESS.—A man named Stevens knew that the Government was about to sell 5000 carbines which had been condemned as useless, and he had been to see. Obtaining access to General Fremont, in St. Louis, he offered to sell him 5000 carbines at 22 dollars each. General Fremont, being in desperate need of arms, accepted the offer. The very next day Stevens purchased of the Government its old store (four only were found to be missing) of 4996 carbines at 33 dollars each, and in due course delivered the lot at St. Louis at a profit of 175 dollars, making 922,400 dollars, or £18,445, at one blow. The bargain has since been repudiated, but the smart contractor has neither been mangled on a high gallows nor sent to Fort Lafayette, though there are hundreds of State prisoners in that and other State fortresses whose offences are as white and harmless as milk compared with the poisonous blackness of his treachery and treason.

ELECTION DAY AT ETON.—Saturday last was the day for the election at Eton of the scholars on the foundation and those who proceed to King's College, Cambridge. It has been customary on these occasions for the scholars to deliver orations in the hall, in the presence of a large assembly, but this practice has now been dispensed with, and is confined to the 4th of June, the anniversary of King George the Third's birthday, on which the great Eton festival of the year is held. In the evening, however, the boys read in peace, as usual, from Parnassus to Surrey Hall, where they partook of supper, and on their return, as they passed the Egot, there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

BIRTH AND DEATH OF A HIPPOPOTAMUS.—A hippopotamus was born at few days back at the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam. Hopes were at first entertained of bringing it up, as for some hours after its birth it was playing about the dam at the rare time watching its movements and treating it with the greatest care. The male, however, which was separated from the female by a partition, became greatly agitated and made every effort to reach the young one; the mother in the meantime driving back the cub each time that, in playing, it approached to near the partition dividing them from the male. In the evening of the following day the male became violent, reared up on his hind legs, and made violent efforts to climb the boarding, 7 ft. high. The mother now drove it with such force to the farther side of the inclosure that, with the hope of saving its life, it was removed. The male and female then became quiet, and fed as usual. New milk was given to the young one, but it died on the following day. It is to be regretted that no medical assistance means had not been adopted to separate the male from the female, as had it been able to leave the young one with the latter, its life would probably have been preserved.

FIRE AT THE GOSWELL-ROAD DISTILLERY.—An extensive fire took place in the parish of Chelmsford about two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and in a very brief space of time laid in ruins property valued at several thousands of sterling. The scene of the fire was the distillery and rectifying works, the property of Messrs. Midway and Co., situated in Owen's Goswell-road. The building in which the fire commenced was about 100 ft. long, and between thirty and forty feet wide. A police-constable, whilst passing the end of Owen's-row, noticed smoke hovering over the top of the principal building. He sounded an alarm, and, having obtained other assistance, messengers were forthwith sent off to call the Royal Society's engines and the fire engines. In a very short space of time the Royal Society's engines and several engines were on the spot. The mains of the New River Company were drawn, but unfortunately the supply of water was insufficient to feed so many engines. Greater damage than otherwise would have been the case was the result. The origin of the fire is unknown. The firm is insured in the Sun Fire Office. The four stores of Messrs. Catchpole and Co. are also severely damaged by fire and water. The premises were insured in the Thimble Fire Office. Several other fires took place during the morning, but the damage sustained was not considerable.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Saturday last was a gala day among the volunteers. The beauty of the day, one of the loveliest of the season, attracted to the ranks many a man who would have stayed at home had the rule of volunteer weather been more exacting. The London Rifle Brigade was inspected in Hyde Park by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who expressed himself, while rather disappointed at the thinness of the ranks of so large a corps, exceedingly well-satisfied with the manner in which the movements had been performed by those who were present. At the conclusion of the speech of his Royal Highness, a deputation presented to the Duke an elegantly-bound album, containing photographic likenesses of all the officers of the brigade. The Central London Rifles were inspected in the park of Colonel Somerset, at Enfield, by Colonel Mordaunt, who paid them a high eulogium on the way in which they had gone through their evolutions. The corps was afterwards entertained at the expense of their officers. The 20th Middlesex were inspected in Regent's Park, Colonel Mordaunt, who paid them a high eulogium on the way in which they had gone through their evolutions. The corps was afterwards entertained at the expense of their officers. The 20th Middlesex were inspected in Regent's Park, Colonel Mordaunt, who paid them a high eulogium on the way in which they had gone through their evolutions. The corps was afterwards entertained at the expense of their officers.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.—Since the burial of the great historian near the Poets' Corner of our national mausoleum a piece of parchment, with the words "Lord Macaulay's grave" written upon it, served to show where his remains were deposited. A tablet has, however, lately been placed over the grave. It is devoid of all ornament, and bears the following simple inscription:—"Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay, born at Holly Tree, Leicestershire, Oct. 21, 1800. Died at Holly Lodge, Clapton-hill, Dec. 28, 1851. His body is buried in peace, but his name lives for evermore."

CABBY CHUCKMATE.—An M.P., of very foreign aspect, taking a cab, mistaken, having also a hindrance account, for a stranger and an alien. Cabby was generously tendered two shillings for a shilling ride and immediately snatched opportunity. "Hullo, Miss-ool, what's this for?" "Z t t t t for you," answered the gentleman in broken English. "Five shillings is t t t t fare—a crown," was Cabby's reply. "Ah! so much? Well, z n, give me ze money back." It was handed back unsuspectingly, and the gentleman, taking a shilling from his pocket, handed it to the cabman, with the remark, in plain vernacular English, "There, you blackguard, there is a shilling, your proper fare"—a remark that so overcame poor John that, when the gentleman had ascended the steps of the house he was visiting, the last thing he saw as he entered the door, was Cabby, still standing, too petrified to speak, in the position he was when he received the "little shilling."

SIR HUGH MYDDELTON'S STATUE.

ON Saturday last a very interesting ceremonial took place at Islington-green. The statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton just erected, and the drinking-fountains introduced in graceful combination with the effigy of that distinguished engineer, were solemnly inaugurated, the Chancellor of the Exchequer taking part in the ceremony. The work was exposed to view for the first time on Saturday, and Islington may now be congratulated on having been first to erect a public statue which is historically in keeping with the district, which occupies a really good and commanding position, and which need not fear to encounter foreign criticism. The site of the statue and fountain is on Islington-green, a few yards from one of the entrances to the new Agricultural Hall. The figure of the Knight, executed by the late Mr. Thomas, the sculptor, is 8ft. 6in. in height. It is carved in white Sicilian marble, and represents Sir Hugh in the costume of the latter portion of the sixteenth century, with badge and chain, holding in his left hand a scroll containing the plan of his great and useful work, inscribed with the words "New River." The statue stands upon a pedestal of gray Devonshire granite, on the front of which is the inscription, "Sir Hugh Myddelton, born 1555, died 1631." The base beneath the pedestal is of Portland stone, and on the right and left of the pedestal are two seated figures of boys partly draped, with hair entwined with bulrushes, and beneath them pitchers, from which the water pours into the basins. The figures and basins, like the statue, are of Sicilian marble. The New River Company have undertaken to supply the fountain with water; and, with some of the great City companies, have also contributed to the cost of its erection.

At one o'clock the local authorities, consisting of the chairman and members of the vestry of St. Mary, Islington, the directors of the new Agricultural Hall, the directors of the New River Company, &c., assembled in the new Agricultural Hall, which was placed at their disposal for the occasion, and, being joined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir M. Peto, marched in procession to the site on Islington-green. On arriving within the inclosure, the Vicar, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, read a prayer suitable to the occasion. At its close the figure was unveiled amid loud applause on the part of the bystanders, and Sir Morton Peto presented the statue to the Rev. D. Wilson, as chairman of the vestry, briefly expressing his satisfaction that the first work of art erected publicly in the borough of Finsbury should be a tribute to the memory of one of the great and good men to whom England owed so much of her material development, adding a hope that many might be stimulated to follow the example of Sir Hugh Myddelton, whose memory they had that day endeavoured to perpetuate. Mr. Harvey, chairman of the sub-committee, in like manner handed over the pedestal and fountains on the part of the subscribers to the Rev. D. Wilson, who accepted the gift on behalf of the vestry, and trusted it would long continue as a memorial of the noble generosity of its donors.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, filling a cup with water at one of the fountains, which began to play simultaneously with the unveiling of the figures, said—"It is my pleasant duty to declare this fountain open. I have only to add that I think it a great honour to be the first person to drink the water that proceeds from it, and to assure you that I drink to all your very good healths."

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Sir M. Peto and the parochial officers

returned to the Agricultural Hall in the same order as they had left, it having been arranged for the convenience of many influential residents that the speeches should be delivered under cover, and not

in the open air. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having taken the chair, Mr. Harvey read a report from the fountain committee, after which Mr. Gladstone delivered a long and eloquent speech, in which he dwelt on the benefits which engineering genius and skill had conferred on mankind generally, and on the special services rendered to London in particular by Sir Hugh Myddelton in originating and carrying out the great scheme of supplying the metropolis with water by means of the New River. Several other appropriate addresses were delivered, and the inauguration ceremonial terminated with entire satisfaction to all concerned. Large numbers of people visited the spot on Sunday afternoon to view the statue, of which a general feeling of admiration was expressed.



STATUE OF SIR HUGH MYDDELTON ON ISLINGTON GREEN.—(J. THOMAS, SCULPTOR.)

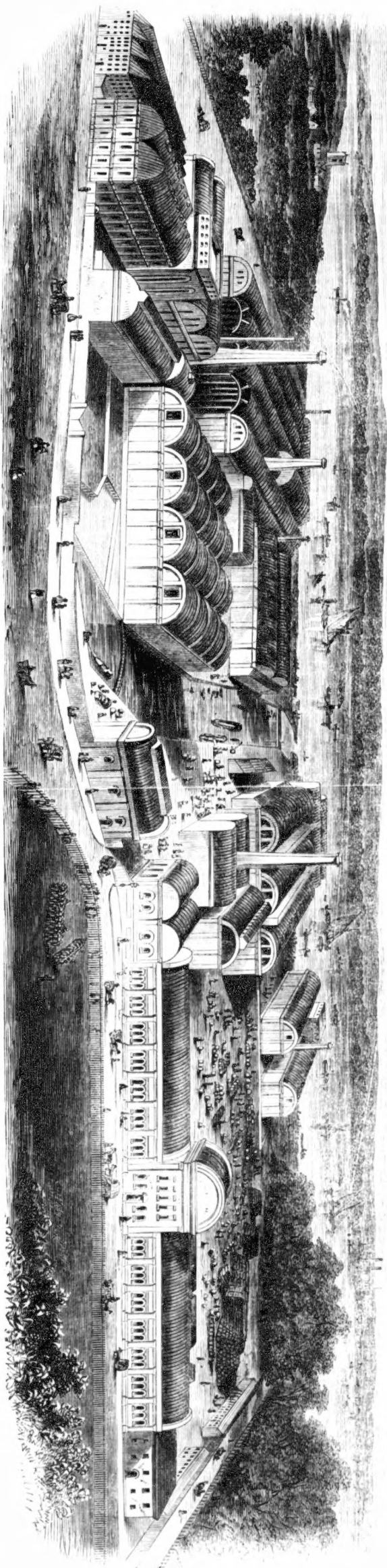
FOUNTAIN IN THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

AMONG the other attractions of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Kensington, not the least interesting is the bronze fountain contributed by M. Durène, and executed from a design by Klagmann. Durène's fountain is very picturesque, by which we mean varied and animated in outline, though somewhat irregular in the distribution of its quantities, and perhaps less harmonious and elegant in its details than some others we have seen; but even these last-mentioned characteristics are merits rather than defects, for it must be admitted that the apparent uncontrolled freedom of style of this fountain harmonises to a certain extent with the ever-varying playful vivacity of water, especially when caught by the wind. And this has to be taken into consideration, for a fountain must not be judged, like other sculpture designs, only with reference to beauty *per se* or its suitability for a particular destination. The destination of a fountain should, however, never be forgotten. This fountain, by its very irregularity, would and does, in its present position, form a striking and, especially when viewed at some distance, agreeable contrast to the straight lines and regular forms of architecture.

There is as much conventional licence in the details of this fountain as freedom in its outlines. The very animated picture at its apex has a cornucopia of very luscious fruits surely, for out of the midst of them the water gushes profusely. The female figures mounted on the sea-horses in the lower basin are also supplied with baskets full of the same description of fruit, as from the centre pines (should they not be water melons?) the water sprouts with similar profusion. The sea-horses champ their seaweed bridles and show capital training in the action of their finny hoofs, or whatever you please to call them. Above this basin are four figures, not pluvial or fluvial divinities, or even nereids, but allegorical figures of Architecture scrutinising the Great Exhibition building; Music, ready to tune up at intervals between the Horticultural band; Painting, preparing to take your portrait in water colours; and Engineering, admiring the really fine castings of the fountain itself, which have been transported all the way from the foundries of Haute Marne, Département de Marne, near Champagne. Other figures, mermaids, struggle to fix a small basin against the main pedestal, and masques, flowers, mouldings, and other ornaments are scattered about in the true Romantic and Renaissance styles. The fountain altogether, despite some faults of detail, has a very imposing and agreeable appearance, and will be specially grateful to the visitors to the gardens, as throwing an air of cool fragrance abroad in the midst of the hot days of summer.



FOUNTAIN BY DURENE IN THE GARDENS OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE FACTORY, SHERWOOD WORKS, BATTERSEA.

THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND. NO. XII.—PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY SHERWOOD WORKS, BATTERSEA.

TWENTY years ago there stood on the banks of the Thames at Battersea a beautiful terraced garden where the "first gentleman in Europe," to whom we owe the invention of the Brompton Pavilion and white kid smaltothes, used formerly to walk with Mrs. Fitzherbert.

The site of this charming retreat is now more usefully occupied by a factory, which covers some twelve acres of ground, has cost £200,000 for buildings and machinery, employs more than 800 work-people, from amongst whom a full and efficient company of rifle volunteers is formed, and which has established a mercantile branch at Vauxhall, and a companion workshop at Bromborough, near Birkenhead.

Having become acquainted with these particulars, I am scarcely surprised to learn that the name, Price's Candle Company, has little direct reference to any individual of the name of Price, but arose out of a combination of circumstances, originating in the fact that the father of the present manager (Mr. Wilson) and his partner adopted the name of E. Price and Co. as a trading firm who sold their business to the present joint-stock association in 1847.

While pursuing my way along the broad but irregular street leading from the Wandsworth Station, I learn also, from a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts by the present managing director, Mr. G. F. Wilson, that the business of this enormous English workshop had so increased during the first fifteen years that whereas in 1840 eighty-four hands were employed to produce the monthly quantity of 32 tons of cocoanut, stearic, and composite candles, valued at £1500, in 1855, 2289 hands manufactured 707 tons of stearic and composite candles and night-lights, worth 75,500 per month. To these results the recent improvements, under the continued management of Messrs. G. F. and J. P. Wilson, have still made considerable addition; and, despite the oppressive heat and dust of a sweltering July day, I trudge along the roadway not without interest in the various processes to which I am to be conducted under the guidance of the first-named gentleman.

It is nearly two o'clock when I reach the long high wall flanking the works on the side of the road, and



S. MEEB FASHIONS.

already knots of workmen and a troop of boys in white canvas frocks and linen cap save strolling towards the gate after the dinner hour. From the lodge where I report myself a messenger is dispatched to announce my arrival, and, following him to the counting-house at some distance, I am at once introduced to Mr. Wilson, and commence so much of my tour of inspection as can be accomplished in a summer's afternoon. On a great open wharf upon the river's bank, whence I can see the trees and meadows of the open country on the other side, lie scores of casks, the contents of which I know to be palm oil, not only from its bright yellow colour, but from the peculiar and not unpleasant odour. In following this oil through the various processes necessary for converting it into candles, soap, and glycerine, I shall witness the most important operations at the Sherwood Factory, since palm oil is here the staple representative of all other vegetable or animal fats—the mineral oils demanding a separate treatment, to be afterwards noticed. From Acorn, on the western coast of Africa, from Whydah, from Lagos, on the Guinea Gulf, and from Bonny, where the natives, however uncivilised, no longer barter their commodities for glass beads and yellow crockery, but demand a full commercial equivalent, these casks reach the wharf at Sherwood, where they are almost immediately rolled to an enormous shed, there to be emptied through metal-edged openings in the floor into a great underground tank, each cask being thoroughly cleaned of its contents by means of a jet of steam. From this tank the oil is pumped by steam power to the various buildings where it may be required, but principally to the cauldrons, where it is treated with sulphuric acid to a certain temperature until it becomes chemically hardened into a brown mass, the colour being principally due to the carbonising influence of the acid upon some of its constituents.

By these means the glycerine is decomposed, the sulphurous acid gas driven off, and the fat changed to a mixture of fat acids. Following this after some of the charred material has been washed off, I discover in the warm and somewhat greasy atmosphere of another building a series of stills, the pipes representing the worms of which contain heated steam. Here the black fatty substance is refined to a brownish liquid, which runs into the pans placed to receive it freed from most of its

impurities, and separated from the glycerine which is distilled over it by the action of the hot steam. In an open shed which stands on the water's edge at another part of the works, and where the "through draught" causes me instinctively to button my coat and hold my hat on, a complete perspective of racks some what resembling gigantic timber-built crates standing on end, are filled with shallow, oblong, square tin dishes, in which this brown oil from the first distillation is placed there to cool into long flat cakes. It so much resembles Everton toffee in the well-known tins that I am almost induced to taste it, but am led away at once to the "pressroom," to which the cakes are conveyed on trucks, having previously been placed, by an ingenious apparatus, between mats of coconut fibre. These oleaginous sandwiches are then placed one above another in powerful hydraulic presses, and the oleic acid, being squeezed out, runs into the pans beneath; while the stearic acid remains in a thinner, harder, and wax-white slab, semi-transparent, and with the marks of the mat upon its surface, giving it the appearance of a passover cake not quite enough baked. These almost white slabs are again subjected to pressure in a room so heated as to squeeze out their remaining impurities, and are finally melted in a large room filled with deep wooden vats, into each of which a long coil of pipe introduces a jet of steam sufficient to liquefy the hardened mass of stearine, which is thence conveyed from a large wooden reservoir direct to the candle-room.

Entering this room, which is 160ft. long by 104 wide, and ascending by a flight of steps to a glazed office or watch-tower occupying an elevated space at one end, I seem to be looking down at a novel and curious bakery. I am induced to this reflection, however, only by the general whiteness of the dresses of the boys employed there, by the warm atmosphere, and the long trough-like tables extending throughout the apartment. These long tables, however, are the benches containing the candle moulds, and along the top of each bench a railway carries "the filler," a large can holding the melted material which has been supplied from the reservoir just mentioned. Every bench is superintended by a man, the operations being conducted entirely by boys, each of whom attends to several moulds. Watching the process, I discover that the cotton wicks are wound upon reels which lie (one for each candle) near the bed of the machine. The end of the cotton is drawn through the moulds (the pointed ends, forming the top of the candle, being downwards), and secured in its position at the top (which is the bottom of the candle) by means of a brass split ring, which keeps it tight and prevents its slipping through; the moulds are adjusted, the filler is brought on and charges them, and the candle is formed. When a number of moulds are cool the candles are discharged by a most ingenious adaptation of compressed air, which is drawn from an iron boiler by means of a pump and conveyed to the moulds by means of a pipe and a series of taps; the instant this tap is turned, the air, which exercises a pressure of about 45lb. to the square inch, shoots the candle from the mould with a noise like the first hiss of a rocket, and it is caught unharmed by the boy in attendance, its brilliant surface and almost transparent substance exquisitely clean and pure.

The difficulty of preserving the uniform weight of the candles, so that they may always represent so many to a pound, is overcome by an ingenious plan; and, indeed, the company were for a short time sufferers by the importation of foreign candles, which were sold in boxes weighing only 13oz. instead of the full pound, which their own boxes contained. They obviated this, however by issuing full pound boxes, and, at a smaller price, *reputed pound boxes*, with the distinction printed outside the wrapper—a course which, I believe, abated the inconvenient practice. The difference between the specific gravities of fats and oils, however, and the variety of weights in the several qualities of candles, make it necessary to adjust them after they come out of the moulds; and to effect this almost all the candles are made with an inch or so to spare in their length, and the weight balanced by removing the superfluous portions with a circular saw. All day long the candles are shot from the moulds by hundreds, ordinarily at the rate of 100 tons a week.

The entire range of enormous workshops and warehouses at Sherwood are provided with arched roofs of corrugated iron, partly lighted from the top. The effect of this is that they are surprisingly lofty and well ventilated, while the warehouses are so cool that I feel a grateful relief in following the candles from the moulds to a vast storehouse, or rather a Siamese twin of a storeroom, with a double roof and a communicating party brick wall. Here, in great boxes like sea-chests, the delicate white cylinders lie, safe from dust and heat, awaiting their final destination. But I have yet to see the shops where the ornamental boxes and wrappers are formed—a part of the factory which is not the least interesting as involving the solution of an old difficulty of mine as to how the combination of thin wood and thin paper could be made to produce a strong envelope for even heavy materials.

Here, then, the broad deals are brought in from the timber-yard, where goodly piles of them lie stacked, and one of them having been selected, I see it placed in a long and terrible machine where the plane carves from it with unerring accuracy a strip of its entire length and breadth, no thicker than a piece of brown paper, 100th of an inch, indeed. This, having been damped, and receiving over one surface a coating of thin paper, securely pasted, is consigned to another engine, where knives, exquisitely adjusted, and in proportion to the size of the boxes required, cut through portions of the wood (but without dividing the paper), in the shape of a box, with sides and ends flattened out; a bundle of these squares, containing the cut portions, are handed to a man who removes the superfluous corners by a dexterous twist, and leaves the box shape easily bent, and to be re-covered ultimately with attractive pictures or highly-coloured paper. The repeal of the paper duty makes a difference to the company of £3000 a year, an amount almost exactly balanced by the increased price of cotton for wicks since the American crisis. But the afternoon is already far spent, and my train is due at 6.30. At the door of an adjoining building a man waits with a key, and I am invited to inspect the baths. Once more referring to the candle moulds, it is necessary to mention that along the bed of the bench in which they are placed there runs a channel through which warm water constantly running, keeps them at a proper temperature to receive the charge. This water, perfectly clean, since it touches only the outside of the smooth metal moulds, is admirably utilised, indeed; for Mr. J. P. Wilson, the brother of my informant, has at his own expense built a large swimming bath, well provided with dressing-boxes, and capable of admitting forty bathers at a time. Here, on separate evenings of the week, and at certain hours, men and boys may have a luxurious swim in a running stream of tepid water, and at the same time ordinary warm baths are provided in a separate department for those who prefer them.

From the baths I have scarcely time to bestow more than a few minutes to the training-schools attached to the factory, where the boys receive an amount of education sufficient to enable them to become intelligent and often trustworthy workmen. Indeed, the whole system is as much as possible one of progressive encouragement, and the more intelligent and appreciative both of the boys and men are advanced to situations suited to their particular capacities, and become tradesmen, such as coopers, tinsmen, engineers, carpenters, &c., so that many of them remain for years in the service of the company, and changes amongst the hands are not very frequent. A system of co-operation, too, has been organised amongst some of the workmen, who have become shareholders in a society for providing workmen's stores, on the principle of mutual advantage. These stores, which furnish bread, meat, tea, coffee, and other articles of general consumption, are in no way connected with the principals of the company, but occupy a neat shop in the main street, where ham, eggs, tea, sugar, &c., occupy the front, and a clean, comfortable-looking bakehouse is built at the rear of the premises. For the convenience of the employees a large room, similar in appearance to the other buildings, is devoted to supplying dinners and teas on the works. Here a cook, appointed and paid, I believe, by the society, attends to furnish the meals, the company finding the building as well as light and firing. Joints of meat dispensed at per plate, vegetables, bread, cheese, and butter, are sold at a small profit to those of the workmen who choose to avail themselves of the convenience, the only claim made by the company on behalf of those who require very cheap refreshment being that a thick slice of bread-

and-butter and a pint of tea shall be supplied for a penny, and that any workman taking his own daily allowance of food shall have it cooked for him free of charge.

This, however, is a privilege seldom claimed, since the meals provided by the cook are both better and cheaper than those which could be conveniently bought separately. It is not easy to over-estimate the benefits of this arrangement for men and boys living at a distance. There is no real necessity for frequenting the public-house at meal times; and the boys especially seem to enjoy their mug of hot tea with a sincere appreciation, which is certainly not diminished by the small outlay it involves. Most of the departments, too, are at work night and day; and it must be a blessing to be able in the cold grey of the winter mornings, or the hot sultry summer nights, to obtain at little cost wholesome meat and drink, in a comfortable room, amply provided with benches and tables. That the joint-stock society is prosperous is indicated by the fact that, after paying interest on the capital for the last six months, there remained to be divided as profits amongst the members £182 6s. 0d.

Passing quickly through the enormous cooperage, which when cleared makes an admirable drilling-room for the rifle corps, and the various forges, furnaces, and toolshops, where copper pans, cisterns, wheels, parts of machinery, and most of the metal-work used on the establishment are manufactured and repaired, I reach another portion of the wharfage or river front, where barrels and iron cisterns contain large quantities of petroleum; not the description of rock oil now so largely imported from America, and of great volatility, but that more dense description known as earth oil or Rangoon tar.

In a large building adjoining the wharf this oil is consigned to an enormous still, holding sixteen tuns, where the more volatile portions come over at different temperatures, ranging from 160 deg. to 620 deg. Fahr. The first and most volatile of these is a sort of benzine, known as sherwood oil, and, like benzine, used for cleaning various fabrics from grease; the next is the well-known Belmontine oil, a pure description of paraffin, without colour and almost without smell, admirably adapted for superior lighting purposes. Then come the light and heavy machinery oils, refined according to the class of engines to which they are to be applied, and admirably adapted, by long and carefully-noted experiments, to the lubrication of spindles at a much cheaper rate than the oils formerly used for that purpose. Last of all, the distillation produces the beautiful white, solid substance known as behemontine—a sort of paraffin, from which is made those elegant and translucent candles which have now become so well known.

But I have all this time been neglecting one of the most important of all the products of this interesting place—one, too, which is only just taking its rightful place as a remedial agent, many of whose uses have still to be sought by further experiment. Early in the afternoon I have seen the glycerine separated from the fatty acids of the palm oil and distilled to a clear tawnyish fluid. I must now rapidly follow it to completion as the pure glycerine, the production of which eminently belongs to the Sherwood Works.

This substance, which was formerly turned into charcoal by the action of sulphuric acid, and which was considered as mere refuse—its presence in the candle, indeed, being the cause of the offensive smell of the half-extinguished or smouldering snuff—is now distilled, as I have seen, over the fat acids, and carefully preserved. Besides its composition with other materials into that beautiful and emollient soap of which such large quantities are supplied by the company, it is redistilled to perfect whiteness, and afterwards tested separately for every probable impurity. The result is a fine, rather viscous fluid, with a faint but agreeable smell, and a flavour not unlike a combination of nougat and guava jelly, but with a peculiar pungency of its own. Here in the laboratory I see it being tested in tubes, stored in great bottles of blue glass, or confined in smaller stoppered, capsuled phials ready for sale; and, while listening to its history, test its virtues, not in a bumper, but in a sweet and palatable globule. There is no doubt, however, that this history is only at its commencement, since it is constantly being applied to new purposes, both in medical and natural science. Its healing properties, when applied to burns, scalds, chapped hands, and several skin diseases, are already well known; but it has also been used with success in certain stages of confluent smallpox in order to mitigate the eruption; and recent cases attest its value in diseases of the ear, and as an internal remedy for disease of the mucous membrane, as well as either a substitute or a vehicle for cod-liver oil. One valuable property of this substance is its efficacy as a solvent in combination with other medicines, particularly preparations of iron; as an ingredient in pomade or hair-wash it is valuable for its property of removing scurf and dandruff; and it has been largely used for scientific purposes, both in preserving objects of natural history, especially fish, and in preparing objects for the microscope. Even since my visit glycerine has been prominently mentioned by Professor Béchamp, of Montpellier, as one of the substances characterising the analysis of sound wine, but not to be discovered in wines the quality of which is much deteriorated. There doubtless remains for this extraordinary substance, which is said on high medical authority to be as harmless as pure sugar, a future interest which will, it is to be hoped, be inseparable from the works where it has been brought to its present perfection.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Insertion of black lace or guipure is now much employed in trimming dresses of coloured silk. It is exceedingly effective, and it admits of being disposed in a variety of ways. A dress of mauve-coloured taffety has been made with side trimmings consisting of pieces of black guipure insertion set on obliquely, and edged with narrow ruches of notched silk, the same as the dress. A robe of black silk has been trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with rows of black guipure set on in points, and with blue ribbon beneath it, the corsage and sleeves trimmed in corresponding style. Many dresses of white piqué have been made this season for the country. The corsages are open in front, and worn with chemisettes. These piqué dresses, intended for morning costume, are frequently worn with small paletots of the same. For dinner and evening dress in the country robes of white muslin will be very fashionable. Several recently made up have been most tastefully trimmed with plisses of muslin intermingled with ruches of coloured silk. We have seen one with a double skirt edged with bouillonnés of muslin, intermingled with narrow ruches of mauve-coloured silk. A charming robe of gaze mozambique, which has just emanated from the hands of a fashionable Parisian modiste, is deserving of especial notice. The ground is grey, and figured with violet-coloured sprigs. At the bottom of the skirt there is a quilled flounce edged with violet silk and headed by a ruche of the same; above this ruche two others run in undulating lines. The corsage is draped and the sleeves are short. A fichu pelerine, and under-sleeves close at the wrists, convert this robe at once into an outdoor dress when desired. The ceinture is fastened on one side with long flowing ends.

Many ladies now wear a fall of lace under the curtain of the bonnet, for the purpose of covering the back hair, instead of the net so generally adopted for some time past. In the country, and especially in morning negligé, hats are generally preferred to bonnets. Our illustration (Fig. 1) shows one of the newest Parisian hats; but we may briefly notice another, which will be found extremely useful in the country, either for promenade or the open carriage drive. It is of leghorn, trimmed round the crown with puffing of black sarcenet ribbon, and in a small tuft of green feathers. A voilette of black lace, drawn on an elastic and closed so as to form a circle, hangs completely round the brim of the hat, back and front, thereby shading the face and neck from the rays of the sun.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Skirt of figured silk, the ground white, with narrow pink stripes. At the edge of the skirt there is a single narrow flounce, and above it three rows of black velvet between quillings of pink ribbon. Corsage of white muslin, drawn in bouillonnés, separated by rows of black lace edging. The sleeves full, and confined at the wrists by cuffs of black silk, cut in pointed vandykes, edged with black lace. A corsage ceinture of black silk, finished with black lace edging. The white muslin corsage is finished at the throat by a ruche of black silk cut out at the edges. A round leghorn hat, trimmed with a

puffing of black sarcenet ribbon, and a bow with long flowing ends at the back. In front a tuft of wicker and cornflowers.

Fig. 2. Robe of green silk; the skirt trimmed with two rows of gold-lace of the same silk, edged at each side with passementerie. Skirt of the same material as the dress, and trimmed in the same style. Bonnet of white crim, ornamented with wheat-stalks and bunches of cherries. Under trimming of the same. Daisies and strings of white ribbon.

Fig. 3. Robe of mauve and white striped silk; at the edge of the skirt two narrow flounces, separated by small bouillonnés in embroidery. The upper flounce is edged by a ruche. The corsage is high, and the sleeves double-wide, finished with ruches and embroidery. Skirt of mauve-coloured taffety, edged at each side by a ruche of the same. Leghorn bonnet, with bouillet of white silk covered with black lace. On the outside a tuft of wheat-stalks and cherries. Under trimming of the same, intermingled with black lace and white tulle.

Fig. 4. Dress of white silk, edged with blue. At the edge of the skirt a flounce of black guipure is set on quilled plain, with a row of blue velvet and black guipure edging. The sleeves trimmed in corresponding style. Bonnet composed of white tulle and black lace, with a plume of white feathers. Under trimming of white blue and foliage, with a bird of paradise.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

The director of Her Majesty's Theatre advertises a series of performances for the particular advantage of the general public, who suit the views of whom a graduated reduced scale of prices of admission will be adopted, without the restriction of evening costume. Mr. Mapleson further announces that it is his intention "to present a few popular operas, not—as is generally the custom when reduced prices are announced—shorn of their chief adornments and with a reduced band and chorus, but with, if possible, additional attractions and further completeness." All things are possible, and Mr. Mapleson need not despair of improving the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, on the ground that they are already perfect. Of additional attractions in the shape of solo singers the establishment really does not stand in need; but a little more "completeness" in the choral and orchestral arrangements would be very desirable, and we should like to see the manager endeavour to obtain it. There is frankness in his confession that, as a rule, when managers give cheap representations of operas, they "shear" them of their "chief adornments" and reduce the numbers of the band and chorus. Mr. Mapleson, however, does nothing of the kind. Indeed, if the last performances at Her Majesty's Theatre are not better than the first, the simple reason of that will be (according to Mr. Mapleson) that the first were unsurpassable.

Nevertheless, it would not be a bad idea to engage some efficient chorus singers for next season, to strengthen the orchestra, and to have some new scenery painted, so that each opera might be represented with at least a portion of the scenery proper to it. As concerns decorations and dresses, Her Majesty's Theatre is far behind the Royal Italian Opera. It is by no means equal to it in the matter of orchestra and chorus; but it is, perhaps, superior to it in regard to the principal singers. Certainly, the Royal Italian Opera has no mezzo-soprano or contralto to be compared for freshness and beauty of voice to Mdlle. Trebelli, who is, moreover, an admirable "artist," both from a vocal and from a histrionic point of view.

Nor has Mr. Gye's establishment any "robust" soprano (so to speak), who either as a singer or as an actress approaches Mdlle. Titiens.

In fact, the manager of the Royal Italian Opera, with a great many good names, has very few good voices. With the exception of Mdlle. Patti and Signor Tamburini (who is still excellent in certain parts) he has scarcely had the services of any really first-rate singers throughout the season; for the season was almost at an end when Graziani was announced to appear.

Mdlle. Fricci, who comes out as Grisi's successor and Titiens's rival, is simply a singer of the third class.

Mario naturally does not sing better now than he did ten or twelve years ago; and in the year of the first International Exhibition there were already slight signs from time to time that his voice was beginning to fail him.

Gardoni has for some time past been reported to be in a consumption. We hope and believe that the report never had any foundation, but it is certain that Signor Gardoni's voice has long been in a decline, and that at the present moment there is scarcely half of it left. The unmanly and disagreeable falsetto to which this feeble vocalist has recourse whenever he has to execute a passage written for the upper region of the tenor voice, reminds one of those male sopranos with artificial tones who were so much esteemed in the eighteenth century, but who in the present day would be deemed intolerable.

Herr Formes, who had once an immense voice and an immense reputation, has now quite lost the former, and even at the Royal Italian Opera (where the public is certainly very tolerant) will not be able to keep the latter very long.

We have nothing to say against the fine, delicate singing of Mdlle. Miolan-Carvalho, except that the style is too French for Italian opera. Indeed, we are only afraid that report speaks truly in saying that this charming "light soprano" is to be replaced next season by Mdlle. Marie Battu, who, with all her merit, is far from being equal to Mdlle. Miolan-Carvalho.

Mdlle. Penzo is just one of those singers whom no one feels much inclined to praise or blame. She is not to be compared with Mdlle. Patti; but, on the other hand, she sings much better than Mdlle. Fricci.

On the whole, with Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Trebelli, the Sisters Marchisio, Miss Louisa Pyne, and MM. Santley, Gassier, Violetti, and Guglielmi, there can be no doubt but that Mr. Mapleson has a better company of solo singers than Mr. Gye. In all other respects, however, his establishment is quite inferior to the Royal Italian Opera.

Mr. Joseph Rudolph Schachner's oratorio, entitled "The Return of Israel from Babylon," was to have been produced on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, with Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Laura Baxter, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves in the principal parts. The libretto of this work—one of the very best that we have ever met with—is made up of selections from Moore's Sacred Songs and of passages from Scripture, verse and prose alternating throughout. We mentioned about a year and a half ago that Mr. Schachner's oratorio had been brought out with great success at Berlin, under the title of "Israel's Heimkehr." The German version of the songs had been executed by Herr Geibel, the greatest of German living poets, and who is known to all musicians as the author of the libretto of Mendelssohn's unfinished opera of "Lorelei."

At the recent conversations given by the Musical Society of London and by the Vocal Association, every one must have noticed the "gamut of odours" exhibited by Mr. Piesse, who boldly claims to have discovered an analogy, and, indeed, an exact correspondence between scents and musical notes. The following attempt at an explanation of Mr. Piesse's theory (which is neither more nor less absurd than the well-known one which would establish an analogy between musical notes and colours) is given by the *Literary Budget*:—"Mr. Piesse," says our contemporary, "believes that he has discovered a gamut of odours; he has arranged forty-six simple essences according to what may be called their tones; and he finds that concord and discord are produced as in music. Rose and geranium, for instance, are both C; smelt together you at once discover that these two perfumes have the same tone, rose being an octave higher than the other. The same is true of orris and calomels, of almond and violet. . . . Another proof of the theory is that if you mix two or three simple odours in an irregular manner the effect is unpleasant; but if you strike a musical chord—if you mix essences according to the laws of harmony—the resulting perfume is delicious."

A NUMBER OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL INHABITANTS OF COBURG have held a meeting in order to concert measures for the raising of a monument to the late Prince Albert in his native town. The meeting resolved to request the magistrates of Coburg to undertake the conduct of the matter.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ODESSA has entered into a contract with a Frenchman, named Fourrier, to keep the streets clear of dogs not wearing a muzzle. He is to receive a rouble for each dog taken up and destroyed.

and M. G. RICE, Torquay, Devonshire, professor of medicine.
MUNDAY, Hardware-plate, Commercial-road East, boot
and shoe-maker.-J. SHIPPAM, North-gate, grocer.

